

Weather

Gloomy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 75.5 and the minimum 67.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 57.4 and 60.1.

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919

大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

HAWKER RELATES STORY OF RESCUE IN MID-ATLANTIC

Airmen's Trip To London From Scotland Is One Continuous Ovation

DESCRIBES FLIGHT

Encounters Storm Over Ocean And Engine Troubles Appear

SEARCH FOR SHIPS

Wireless Fails But They Sight S.S. Mary And Descend In Gale

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 27.—Lieutenant Hawker and Commander Grieve had a triumphant progress from Scotland to London, the train being besieged by crowds fighting to shake hands with the aviators.

Hawker, interviewed by The Daily Mail, in a detailed description of the flight, says that after four hours the visibility became bad and heavy banks of cloud were encountered.

"Eventually we entered a heavy storm with squalls of rain. After five and a half hours we were forced to descend several thousand feet on account of the choking of the filter. After that everything went well for a few hours, when the circulation system again became choked and the temperature of the water rose to boiling point and we realised that until the pipe was cleared we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power.

Looks For Ships

"When we had been about twelve and a half hours on the way, the circulation system being still bad, we changed course and began to fly diagonally across the main shipping route for two and a half hours, when we sighted the S.S. Mary. We sent up signals of distress which were answered promptly, and landed in the water ahead of the steamer. The sea was very rough and it was only at great risk that the crew succeeded in launching a small boat owing to the heavy gale blowing.

"Later, Lieutenant Hawker and Commander Grieve declared that their start was due to the American flight to the Azores.

"The Sopwith's start was splendid. The airmen at the start only ate one sandwich, a piece of chocolate and had four cups of coffee each. After that Lieutenant Hawker had nothing to eat for 72 hours owing to sea-sickness.

Ran Into Gale

"It was like being in a small motorboat in a heavy sea when they flew down to look for a ship. When they alighted in the sea they were in water up to their knees and big waves occasionally dashed over the upper planes. Meanwhile their little boat was afloat beside the machine, dancing like a cork.

"They were picked up at 8:30 (Greenwich time), having been flying fourteen and a half hours. They were in the water ninety minutes.

Lieutenant Hawker declared that when they started "We felt it was a cert at 100 to 1 on."

The Machine Floated Well

"When starting they expected a northeasterly wind for a short time and then a northwesterly wind. Actually they found a strong northerly wind and ran into a depression which had worked up from the Azores, but the weather was no hindrance and the flight would have been accomplished but for the boiling water trouble.

Wireless Is Failure

"The wireless was not a great success. Commander Grieve wireless every thirty minutes but no reply was received. Later he signalled "S.O.S." every fifteen minutes but the wireless was not speaking.

At 1:30 a.m. Commander Grieve found they were 150 miles south of their course owing to drift, and from that point they steered northwards with a view to reaching the track of ships.

Hawker used 170 gallons of petrol out of the 340 gallons carried by the machine.

Given Ovation At Station London, May 27.—On their arrival at Kings Cross Station, which (Continued on Page 5).

Measures Taken To Prevent Effects Of Japanese Boycott Being Felt By Foreign Firms

Leaders Of Organisations Directing Movement Meet Complaints In Letter To Consulates--Striking Students Start Drilling

For the protection of European and American merchandise on the Chinese market and to render them immune from the indirect effects of the present anti-Japanese boycott, the Citizens' Union, 220 Avenue Joffre, consisting of representatives of leading peace societies and commercial organisations, yesterday undertook to take up all grievances that foreign merchants may have as a result of the present movement. This purpose is announced in a letter addressed to the British, American, French, Russian and Italian Consul-Generals at Shanghai.

The following is a free translation of the message:

Poster States Aims

"Out of our spirit of patriotism, our countrymen have reluctantly been compelled to boycott Japanese goods. The movement is a spiritual and civilised one; and strict observance is paid to the maintenance of peace and order, so that the Japanese Government may become aware of its wrongful diplomatic policy towards China and correct this policy in order that the friendly relationship between China and Japan may be permanently established and that the peace of the Far East may be permanently secured. It must be borne in mind that our people bear no hard feelings against the Japanese people. We boycott their goods, but we are opposed to any violent measures against them. Our position has already been made clear in our statements made through the local press.

"We have been careful in emphasising our aim to continue friendly intercourse which we have been enjoying with our European and American friends and to distinguish them from the Japanese in the present movement. However, during this excited moment, it is possible that certain ignorant people of our nation might cause trouble with the European and American firms and stores under the pretext that they are carrying out the principles of the movement.

Asks For Reports

"While our association is working to eliminate these unhappy occurrences, we ask your assistance in reporting to us any such incidents which may become known to you. We shall endeavor to investigate every individual case and forward to you reports of our investigations. "We hope by so doing, we will aid in cementing the friendly relationship already existing between your country and ours and in giving the commerce and industry of the European and American countries their deserved protection."

Using Japanese Coal

"With the exception of the purchase of Japanese coal, the embargo on things Japanese is now almost complete, according to statistics gathered

by commercial organisations. No business is done in Japanese cotton yarn, piece goods, sugar, matches, paper, machinery, insurance and shipping since last week. Japanese are reported to be counterfeiting trade marks and repacking goods in order to claim Chinese origin for them.

Due to the lack of a satisfactory quality of coal in China most of the mills are forced to buy Japanese coal. The coal guild, however, is formulating plans to overcome this difficulty and its authorities say that before long, the embargo in this trade will also be complete. Mining engineers and testers have been sent throughout the country in search of suitable coal, and reports from Wuhu, Taiyang, Liyang and Changshan are very favorable.

Mr. Shen Pao-chang, acting Taoyin of Shanghai, addressed a letter to the Chambers of Commerce, requesting the merchants not to use in designating Japanese the term "dwarf slaves," which has been in common use on the anti-Japanese posters since the boycott movement. He said that while the use of such terms was prompted by the patriotic enthusiasm of the merchants, the practice would lead to international complications so it is best to be careful in the use of words in such public notices.

Student Strikers To Drill

Student strikers will be given their first exercises in military drill Saturday afternoon at the Public Recreation Grounds, Pont St. Catherine, in accordance with the resolutions of the Students' Union. Volunteers corps are being formed by the striking students and equipment is being purchased. No interference is anticipated from the local authorities, according to the strikers, in spite of the order Sunday that they would no longer be permitted to hold meetings.

Volunteer corps have already been formed at Nanyang College, Fu Tan College, the Pootung Middle School, the First Provincial Commercial School, the Tung Chi Medical and Engineering School and the Chung Hua Engineering College. St. John's University and the World's Chinese Students' Federation Day School are organising.

The first case of Japanese merchants claiming for damage sustained during the recent anti-Japanese demonstration in the Shanghai City and Chapel has been filed with the Office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The claim was filed by the Ton Company, Ltd., through the Japanese Consulate-General, for the dismantling of their signboards and posters in the city and elsewhere by demonstrators. The claim stated that although the material loss to the company is only about \$1,000, the subsequent loss through boycott is incalculable.

(Continued on Page 4)

POLISH TROOPS CAPTURE TOWNS IN EAST GALICIA

Resignation Of Paderewski Is Rejected By Diet With Vote Of Confidence

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, May 27.—The Polish National Committee announces that Polish troops have obtained possession of Tarnopol and other towns in East Galicia, where the local Poles have successfully revolted against the Ukrainians. A message from Warsaw states that Paderewski's resignation is denied and the Diet on the 22nd passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him.

Investigate Explosion

Paris, May 27.—Owing to the suspicious nature of an explosion at Teschen, Silesia, in which three hundred Poles were killed, the Polish Diet has demanded a commission of inquiry shall be sent to Teschen. It has contributed 200,000 Kronen for relief purposes.

Hostages Released By Budapest Soviet

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, May 26.—A message from Budapest states that the Hungarian Soviet Government has released all hostages.

RAIL BRIDGES NEAR RIGA RAZED BY BOLSHIEVIKI

Fighting Northeast Of City Is Proceeding For Crossing Of Lake Stint

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, May 26.—A message from Libau, via Berlin, states that the Bolsheviks have blown up the railway bridges between Lasgel and Lake Stint, a few miles northeast of Riga. Fighting is proceeding for the crossing of the Lake and for the possession of Duenuemuende, at the mouth of the Dyvna. Before retiring the Bolsheviks in Riga killed twenty political prisoners and carried off others. In all 1,600 prisoners were liberated.

Coalition Ministry Formed By Bavarians

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Berlin, May 26.—The Bavarian Socialist Congress at Nuremberg has passed a resolution in favor of the formation of a Hoffman Coalition Ministry.

Noted Belgian Prelate Greeted American Congressmen



Cardinal Mercier greets U.S. Congressmen.

Belgium's noted hero, Cardinal Mercier, photographed with members of the American Congressional Mission to Devastated Regions of Belgium and France, at the Palace at Malines, Belgium. Cardinal Mercier recently purchased a thousand dollar note of the Victory Loan issue. He is expected to visit the United States within a few months.

FEEDING OF PETROGRAD IS PLANNED BY ALLIES

Refugees From City Say That Radical Leaders Are Fleeing With State Funds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—Reuter's Agency understands that the Allies have made every arrangement to revictual Petrograd and to render all possible assistance to the starving population immediately after the explosion of the Bolsheviks.

In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. H. W. Forster stated that he was informed that no British troops have been landed in the Gulf of Finland.

Esthonians Take Pskoff

Copenhagen, May 27.—The Esthonians have captured Pskoff.

Panic In Petrograd

Stockholm, May 26.—A message from Viborg states that a heavy bombardment has been heard during the last few days in the direction of Kronstadt and Petrograd from the sea. Refugees from Petrograd state that the Bolshevik leaders are panic-stricken. Many have already absconded with State funds and the city is controlled by Chinese, Letts and Finnish Reds.

There has been heavy street fighting recently. The workmen barricaded their quarters in order to prevent pillaging by the Chinese. The Bolsheviks have placarded the city threatening to execute all capitalists if they are compelled to leave the city.

FIGHTING IS REPORTED ON AFGHANISTAN FRONTS

Fruitless Attack Is Made By Tribesman On Military Post Near Sada

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, May 31.—Parachinar reports fighting on a small scale. The Lakkatigga Turis are actively assisting us but the presence of Afghan troops near Thal is causing unrest in the Lower Kurram.

The tribal gathering near Khurmana, Valley made a fruitless attack on the militia post near Sada.

Good reports have been received from Miranshah where the Waziris appear to be unwilling to commit themselves seriously unless supported by Afghan troops. The arrival of aeroplanes had a good effect. Some Mahsud activity is reported from the Derajat border. Our frontier post at Manjhi, south of Murtaza, was attacked without success.

Reports from the Chitral state that the Kaffirs of Kamdeh in Bashgul Valley have revolted against the Amir.

American Seaplane Arrives In England

A private message received in Shanghai yesterday brought the news that one of the American planes that started across the Atlantic had arrived in Plymouth, England, from a port in Spain. It is presumed that this is the N-C-4, whose arrival in the Azores and Lisbon has already been noted by Reuter's.

SHANGHAI ORGANISATIONS TELEGRAPH TO WILSON ON SHANTUNG QUESTION

Regret Cession Of Rights To Japanese Unless Tokio Gives Guarantees To China

The American Chamber of Commerce of China yesterday received the following telegram from Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China: "President Wilson has requested me to acknowledge receipt of the statement from the American Chamber of Commerce of China and to say that the subject will receive his most attentive consideration."

This telegram from President Wilson at Paris is in answer to a cablegram sent to President Wilson and the State Department at Washington on May 21 which read as follows:

"Americans in China view with grave concern the decision of the peace conference to give over to Japan Germany's rights and interests in Shantung, irrespective of pledges which Japan will make to return these to China, unless those pledges are accompanied with guarantees which make it patent to all that they will be made thoroughly effective within a reasonable time, otherwise all pledges regarding the maintenance of the open door of equal opportunity will become mere scraps of paper and China will be endangered with a militarism controlled by Japan which may involve the world in another great catastrophe."

In addition to the American Chamber of Commerce of China, practically the same cablegram was sent to the President by the American Association of China, the American University Club of China, and the American Woman's Club of China.

DENIKIN IS HAMMERING BOLSHIEVIKI IN SIBERIA

Long Advance From Manitch And Capture Of Many Prisoners Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ekaterinodar, May 13.—General Denikin has cleared the Bolshevik army from 200 miles of the south bank of the Manitch River, and has advanced 40 miles beyond the Manitch. He has captured 4,300 prisoners and a score of guns.

The Cossacks, after capturing Orenburg, joined up with the Ural Cossacks who had driven the Bolsheviks out of Novo-Uinsk, halfway between the Urals and the Volga.

Prices About Trebled In France Since 1910

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 30.—According to the Statistical Department of the French Ministry of the Interior, the average increase in the price of the principal necessities of life in France since 1910 amounts to 292 percent.

REPLY TO GERMANY IS PREPARED; MUST ACT BY JUNE 15

Answer Will Be Made To Their Counter-Proposals This Week

TROOPS PREPARED

Belgian Frontier Closed And Mobilisation Is Going Forward

AUSTRIANS HEARD

Situation At Home Forces Them To Ask For Speedy Action

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 2.—(Via Koutzka).—The Echo de Paris announces that the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on Friday. Germany must accept or refuse the Allies' conditions before June 15.

Troops Begin Massing On Border Of Belgium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 27.—The Belgian frontier has been closed, troops on leave have been recalled and a general mobilisation is believed to be proceeding owing to the approaching termination of the period for signing the Peace Treaty.

Comment In Paris

Paris, May 30.—The whole tone of the German proposals is such that the Berlin Government can hardly believe they will be taken seriously. The German Government will be well advised to remember the hour is approaching when no bluff will avail, the Allies being united that when Germany refuses to sign the Treaty war will be renewed in its sharpest form.

All Berlin is occupied in reading the complete text of the German counter-proposals. The German Liberal press declares that there is no expectation that the Entente will practically recognise Germany as being a new democracy and having abandoned all idea of militarism. The Imperialist conservative press is bitter against the document summing it up thus "The Allies ask us to submit to murder. We ask ourselves to commit suicide."

Austrians Also Given Until June 15 To Reply

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 2.—(Via Koutzka).—Today, at noon, at the Chateau St. Germain, M. Clemenceau handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries the conditions of peace concerning them. The Austrians have up to June 15 to reply.

Ask For Speedy Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 26.—A note from the Austrian Delegation to M. Clemenceau requests the speeding up of the Peace negotiations, owing to the undesirable effect of delays upon the internal situation in Austria.

The new Reparation Commission appointed to draft the Reparation Clauses and Treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey includes Lord Cunliffe, Lord Sumner and General Smuts.

The Council of Four has begun the consideration of the Bulgarian Peace terms.

Rail Strike Spreading Eastward In Canada

District Leader In Montreal, However, Denies General Action Has Been Ordered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Winnipeg, May 26.—The railway service is normal. A general strike is reported from Calgary. Denies Issuance Of Order Montreal, May 26.—Talton, the district railway leader, denies that an order has been issued for a general railway strike in Canada.

SATURDAY CLUB TO HEAR OF PROHIBITION VICTORY

Members Meet At Carlton Friday; Head Of U.S. Anti-Saloon League Will Speak

Mr. D. M. Gaudier, President of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, and Mr. Y. S. Tsao, formerly Consul-General for China at London, will deliver addresses following a Saturday Club dinner to be held at the Carlton Cafe Friday at 12:15 o'clock. Mr. Tsao, formerly United States Consul-General, is to preside.

Mr. Gaudier, who comes to China as a representative of the American Anti-Saloon League, will talk on "Why the United States Went Dry." Mr. Tsao's subject will be "The Basis for Universal Peace."

News Brevities

A couple appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of assaulting and robbing one Joe Franz of a watch and money near the Stone Bridge on Sunday night. He implicated four others and the case was remanded to allow warrants to be issued.

Two Chinese charged with the commission of an armed robbery in a village of the Zang Zoh district were ordered handed over to the Zang Zoh authorities by the Mixed Court yesterday.

A native of Shaohing was brought up in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the Whangpoo from the Hukow Road Jetty. He stated that he was previously a cook but had to give up his profession owing to ill-health and had become destitute. He was ordered handed over to the Shaohing Guild.

Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Consul at Changsha, passed through Shanghai Monday en route to the United States on leave.

Word has been received of the death at the International Hospital, Hankow, on June 2, of Mr. Henry St. John Murphy, of the China Import and Export Lumber Co.

Twelve Chinese armed with revolvers and knives entered the residence of Mantaro Kaida, a Japanese living at Woo Ka Zak, Chapel, seriously wounded three Japanese and stole clothing and money aggregating \$300 in value. The robbery took place early Monday afternoon. Yesterday the Chapel police made one arrest and recovered part of the stolen property. The three Japanese are at the Boone Road Hospital.

Judgment in the Kiangwan naval inquiry is now ready, but has been sent by President Shih-kwan of the Naval Court to Admiral Lu Kwan-hsin, the Minister of the Navy, for approval before its public rendering. Mr. Chen Pao-ching, acting judge advocate, left for Peking with the text of the judgment yesterday.

The Y.M.C.A. Dragon Boat Festival Carnival was again postponed yesterday on account of the wet condition of the recreation grounds. No definite date is set for the program as it will be a number of days before the ground will be fit for use.

The Columbia Park boys' theatrical troupe of 40 members, and the Misses Eileen and Doris Woods are entertaining American soldiers at Vladivostok, comprising the Allied War Relief Unit for which funds were raised in Shanghai.

Mr. R. C. Penfield, formerly of the Japan-Adviser, was among the passengers who left for Japan yesterday.

Three sailors from the motor schooner Wergeland appeared before United States Commissioner N. E. Lutron in the United States Court for China yesterday on the charge of creating a disturbance aboard ship. They were sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, sentence being suspended.

E. Gammeter, a Swiss subject living at the Kalee Hotel, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of assaulting Mr. L. Ladow, manager of the Carlton Cafe and members of his staff, and with the destruction of a \$50 violin belonging to one of the Carlton musicians. The case was remanded for special hearing, defendant being released on his personal bond.

A Chinese shopkeeper and shop-servant were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with applying a false trademark to certain dyes. The complaint is brought by Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. Mr. R. T. Bryan, who appeared to prosecute, stated that the principal defendant admitted making over 2,000 tins of false goods and had implicated another man. The case was remanded one week for further investigation.

Mr. W. G. Woods, Far Eastern representative of the Inland Export and Import Company of Seattle, arrived in Shanghai on the Fushimi Maru yesterday.

Alterations are under way in the Palace Hotel Building which will double the office space of the local agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The agency will extend its offices to include the premises formerly used by the Palace Tobacco Store.

The case against F. W. Golding, stenographer of the law firm of White-Cooper, Master and Harris, who is charged with attempted murder will come on for hearing this morning at the British Police Court.

137 sacks of mail matter were delivered to the American Post Office from the N.Y.K. steamer Fushimi Maru yesterday.

Should Record Births Of American Children

Parents Living In China Requested To Register Children At Consular Offices

American citizens residing abroad should promptly register at the Consular office of the district in which they reside the birth of each child born to them, according to a circular of the Department of State which has been received here. The Consulate here has also received new forms for this purpose.

The birth should be reported by either one of the parents, the attending physician or the nurse, who should appear in person. The physician's certificate should be presented and an affidavit made of the form provided by the Consular office.

If the birth occurs at a distance from the Consular office and cannot be reported by an individual in person, blank forms for registration will be supplied on application being made to the nearest American Consulate.

CHINESE BIRTHDAY FEAST FOR LITERARY MEMBERS

Cantonese Dinner To Be Held By Branch Of American Woman's Club

Following the meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club tomorrow, members and guests will enjoy a Cantonese birthday feast, at a local restaurant. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chur will explain the significance of each dish as well as the customary etiquette on such an occasion.

The feast is given under the patronage of Mr. and Mr. A. H. Lunt, Judge and Mrs. Charles S. Lobinger, Consul General Thomas Sammons, Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Squires, and Dr. and Mrs. Hiltner.

By special arrangement, a private dining room has been secured and food is prepared under careful supervision. Those attending will meet at the Carlton Cafe, or take a North Szechuen Road number 2 or 12 car as far as Tsung Ming Road. The feast will be served at seven. Tickets may be obtained at Squires Bingham's or from members of the program committee.

CHINESE GIRL STUDENTS WILL DO SOCIAL WORK

Organisation Formed By Women Graduates To Give Services For Benefit Of Country

The Chinese returned woman students have organized and are formulating plans for social service in China. Several meetings have already been held and a program of varied work has been drawn up, including lecturing before women's clubs, helping with music and talks before various organizations and Sunday school programs.

A committee has been appointed to draw up the constitution of the organization with Miss Soong May-ling as chairman. Officers for the organization for the ensuing year are chairman, Mrs. C. C. Chen, secretary, Miss Grace Yang and chairman of publicity committee, Miss Beulah Chang.

A combined business and social meeting will be held soon to plan for a welcome to the students who are returning from the States this summer.

Today's Band Program

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:
1. March—In the Land of Yamo, Yamo... Fisher
2. Overture—Martha... Flotow
3. Waltz—Love's Proposal, Tebani
4. Selection—The Tales of Hoffman... Offenbach
5. (a) One Sleep—Sunshine... Cobb
(b) Fox Trot—Irish Confetti... Cobb
6. Selection—The Arcadians... Monckton
A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

DAISY AIR RIFLES

You don't know real sport until you own a gun. Here is a gun made specially for boys. Looks like a hunting rifle, and shoots just as straight—but costs very little.

The Daisy is a handsome steel rifle, operated by compressed air. Most popular boy's article sold in the Americas.

Repeating and Single shot Models. Ask your dealer to show you a Daisy Air Rifle.

To dealers: The Daisy is a profitable line for you. Write us for terms.

DAISY MANUFACTURING CO.

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Export Office: 18 Broadway, New York

R. M. LOCKWOOD, Manager.

Six Months' Imprisonment Given For Opium Conspiracy

Sentence of six months' imprisonment in Billid prison was imposed upon Walter C. Wallace, former Customs tide waiter, Judge C. S. Lobinger of the United States Court for China yesterday. Wallace was convicted on the charge of conspiring to sell 22 pounds of opium to a Chinese tailor. The text of the judgment follows:

The information herein charges that the accused and two others (not citizens of the United States)

"did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, between and among themselves to sell about thirty-two pounds of opium to one, Sing Chong, a citizen of the Republic of China, and accepted in payment of said sale of opium, monies, jewelry and bonds to the approximate value of One Thousand Dollars Mexican, (\$1,000.00 Mex.); and thereby . . . was and is guilty of the crime of conspiring to commit an offense against the United States."

The story as detailed by the complaining witness, a tailor, is that the accused came to his store to order clothes; that on a second visit he brought the subject of selling opium and later delivered a sample stating that it was not smuggled and was safe to buy; that afterward an agreement was reached, which was consummated at defendant's house, for the sale of thirty-two pounds of opium for which the accused delivered to the complainant \$700.00 in cash, a Chinese war bond for \$100.00 and a pair of bracelets valued at \$200.00; that the accused thereupon wrote and delivered the following memorandum which was introduced in evidence:

Received of Mr. Sing Chong dollars one thousand (\$1,000) on account of which is due for deposit.

8-5-19 (Ex. B.)
The complaining witness testifies that the accused then went out, ostensibly to get the opium, but failed to return; that he did deliver it nor refund more than a small portion of the money. This testimony is corroborated in part by another Chinese who had written him of having loaned the complaining witness money to purchase opium, as he stated, and to being present at the house of the accused when he received the money.

The complaining witness further states that one Da Rosa whom the information names as co-conspirator was at defendant's house when the deal was consummated; a statement corroborated by one of the other Chinese witnesses; that Da Rosa left with the accused after the money was paid and that later Boggs, the other alleged conspirator, went out and returned, stating that the accused was at the house of the complaining witness which was found not to be the case; that all three of the alleged conspirators were seen leaving together in an auto mobile and that Da Rosa told complainant that he had better disappear for a few days and not testify or he would be condemned; also that defendant's mother-in-law would refund the balance of the money. The portion which was returned (\$100.00) was acknowledged (Ex. 2) as "received off" the latter and Da Rosa and the same two executed promissory notes (Ex. D. and E.) to the complaining witness for the entire amount.

We find nothing in the record which would justify us in rejecting the testimony of these witnesses. The assertion in argument that they are opium dealers or smokers is denied by them and is unsupported. And we are particularly without justification for disregarding their testimony in view of the failure of the defense to attempt the slightest refutation. We pass over the silence of the accused.

for that was his privilege but the record shows that the defense requested and obtained the attendance of Da Rosa as a witness but failed to have him testify and the inference in such a case is that his testimony would have been unfavorable to defendant or in other words would have corroborated the complainant whose claims are correspondingly strengthened.

The evidence must, therefore, be deemed sufficient to show the purpose of selling opium in China, which is itself a crime, and a conspiracy to that end in which Da Rosa, by reason of his active connection shared. It was not necessary to show that the conspiracy succeeded nor even that its consummation was possible and we need not, therefore, stop to consider whether the accused ever actually had opium to sell. All that was required was to prove that "two or more persons" did "conspire . . . to commit an offense against the United States" and that "one or more of such" did "any act to effect the object of the conspiracy." That much, it seems clear from the whole case, has been proven and we must accordingly find the accused guilty as charged.

The penalty for selling opium is a fine only, the inadequacy of which we have had occasion to comment on before. But the penalty for conspiracy may be both fine and imprisonment, and their imposition, the more severe than the punishment for the crime itself, has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

We are of the opinion that the gravity of the offense merits a prison sentence but in view of the defendant's youth and the District Attorney's recommendation of clemency, we shall not make it a long one. The accused is sentenced to six months of imprisonment to be served in Billid Prison, Manila, territory of the Philippines, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

Shanghai.
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PEKING BLAMES RAILWAY FOR ITS FOOD SHORTAGE

Minister Asked To Endeavor To Have Rice Embargo Lifted In Kiangsu And Anhui

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 30.—Peking has for the past few months suffered from a serious food shortage due to favoritism by the Kihnan railway authorities in allotting the supply of freight cars, which is short as it is, and to the embargo on the export of rice from Kiangsu and Anhui. Six delegates from the local mercantile community accordingly waited upon the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce yesterday and informed him that the city would have to be put on a food control basis shortly unless steps were taken by the Government to ease the situation.

They told the Minister that little could be done to procure an adequate supply of food cars from the Kihnan line, but that there was plenty of rice in Kiangsu and Anhui, and that it would be possible to import this quickly by way of the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden lines if only the embargo could be lifted for the time being. The Minister agreed to consult with the provincial authorities of Kiangsu and Anhui and to persuade them, in the interests of humanity, to permit a limited quantity of rice to leave their borders.

We are of the opinion that the gravity of the offense merits a prison sentence but in view of the defendant's youth and the District Attorney's recommendation of clemency, we shall not make it a long one. The accused is sentenced to six months of imprisonment to be served in Billid Prison, Manila, territory of the Philippines, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.



Which Man Has the Bank Balance?

Not hard to guess. Never is!

Money laid away imparts a care-free cast of countenance agreeable to look upon—whereas being chronically without it thru life records with equal plainness an entirely different story.

It is a RECOMMENDATION to a young man to have a bank book. Have YOU one?

Open an account with our SAVINGS branch right away, and begin SAVING!

Do not put it off! If you DO, your productive years will slip away—and you'll have nothing!

A DOLLAR will start you. Do it TODAY!

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Your tyres will cost you less!

By running on Dunlops you are ensured the maximum mileage and in addition enjoy the benefit of a 50% discount off all your repairs.

Is it not worth your while to fit Dunlops now and always?

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

20 Kiang Road

Phone 2248

Cables: "Pneumatic"

AERTEX CELLULAR



Wind may roar or the sun may pour forth its hottest rays; but the man or woman clad in Aertex Cellular remains comfortable always—cool and trim on hot days—proof against penetration when Boreas blows his utmost. The secret is this: To be clad in Aertex Cellular is equal to being clad in multitudinous cushions of air—the best non-conductors of heat—the surest means of maintaining an even temperature of the body whatever the degree of heat outside.

To be obtained of all FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS

THIS LABEL AERTEX ON ALL GARMENTS

LONDON



"I see that those China Realty ads are still running in The China Press. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec."

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes."

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our specialty is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

REAL ESTATE—ARCHITECTS—INSURANCE

Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

(F)

"FREEZOR" FANS

CEILING FANS
OSCILLATING FANS
PLAIN DESK FANS
in all sizes for all Voltages.

Visit Our Electrical Showrooms and INSPECT the VARIED TYPES.

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

Telephones 1608 & 1609

1 & 2 NINGPO ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Telegrams: "GENELECTRIC"

DRAFT BUDGET PASSED BY PEKING PARLIAMENT

Doubt Expressed Whether Loan
To Cover Big Deficit Can
Be Floated

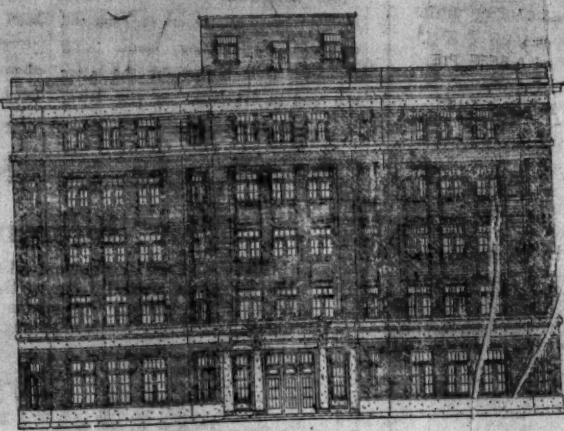
(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, May 30.—The Peking Parliament has passed the draft budget submitted by the Minister of Finance, Kung Hsin-chan. The budget, which includes the receipts and expenses of the five provinces now under the Canton Government, allows for a total expenditure of \$645,451,789, which is nearly \$200,000,000 more than the total estimated revenue for the fiscal year. The deficit is to be made up by floating a domestic loan of \$200,000,000. The original Eighth Year Domestic Loan fell through owing to lack of support from financial circles, and this new loan is to take its place. Considerable doubt is felt here, however, as to whether this loan will meet with any more success than its predecessor.

PEKING PAPER'S CASE SENT TO CHINESE COURT

Americanisation Of Yi Shih Pao
Expected To Keep It Out Of
Further Trouble

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, May 30.—The Chief of the Prosecution Forces, General Tuan Chi-kuei, has come out with the statement that the case of the Yi Shih Pao, which was closed by his orders last Saturday, will be settled on its merits as a purely Chinese matter. He says that he has turned the case of the arrested editor over to the civil authorities, and that the Court of Procurator now has full power to deal with Editor Pang as it sees fit. His jurisdiction in this matter is at an end.
The Cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss the Yi Shih Pao case, and one of the Cabinet secretaries has said that Premier Chien and his colleagues are disposed to deal with the Yi Shih Pao as leniently as possible. Both the Government and the militarists feel that it will do their reputations no good to handle this newspaper with undue severity, as it has a great deal of popular support in Chinese quarters that are capable of causing those who suppressed it considerable embarrassment.
It is regarded here as likely that the Yi Shih Pao will resume publication next week, but Editor Pang's chances for freedom at so early a date are not great. From now on the American ownership of the Yi Shih Pao will, it is thought, keep it out of further trouble, particularly as a somewhat more conservative policy is contemplated by the board of directors.

To Lay Cornerstone Today For New Y.M.C.A. Building



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING Y.M.C.A. OF CHINA
COT HONG KONG & MU ZUM ROAD
HONG KONG

The laying of the cornerstone of the new National Building of the Young Men's Christian Association of China takes place today at the building site, Hongkong and Museum Road, at 5 p.m. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D., the first chairman of the National Committee and by Fong F. Sec, Ph.D., the present chairman. The following program will be given:

Hymn.
Invocation.....Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D.
Opening Address.....Mr. C. C. Nieh.
Address in Chinese.....Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.
Solo, "Fear Ye Not, O Israel".....Mr. F. G. Li.
Contents and Inscription of Cornerstone.....Mr. Y. K. Woo.
Laying the Cornerstone.....Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.
Fong F. Sec, Ph.D.
Address in English.....Mr. S. K. Tsao.
Music.....Male Quartet.
Closing Statement, John Y. Lee, Ph.D.
Benediction.....Rev. C. G. Sparham.

PROGRAM TO BE GIVEN FOR BLIND INSTITUTE

Entertainment Set For Saturday
Night At Olympic To Help
Wipe Out Deficit

For the benefit of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, an entertainment will be held at the Olympic Theater Saturday evening. An interesting program, showing the work of the Chinese blind, assisted by some of the best talent in town, will be presented. The entertainment is the second of the annual exhibitions to be given by the pupils of the institution.
Miss Olive of Soochow will give a vocal solo and Miss Jansen will play a violin solo. Sleight of hand and ventriloquism will be exhibited by Mr. Edwin A. Deen and two of the students of McTyeers School will perform the moth dance. The pupils of the institution will sing, recite and give an exhibition of their gymnasium work. There will also be a cinema show and lantern slides showing the work of the blind in America and China.
Tickets for the entertainment may be secured from the members of the committee and also at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road; Sullivan's, 11, Nanking Road; Chinese Students' Federation, 51, Bubbling Well Road; Moutrie and Co. Ltd., Nanking Road; Institution for the Chinese Blind, 4 Edinburgh Road.

Opium Restriction Brought Up At Paris

British Delegation Files Memorandum With Conference, Local Society Hears

The Shanghai Branch of the International Anti-Opium Association yesterday received a letter from the Chinese Peace delegation in Paris, acknowledging the receipt of the cablegram and letters sent by the Association in January asking that anti-opium legislation be included in the Treaty of Peace, and that the League of Nations be charged with the enforcement of such legislation. The letter states that the Chinese delegation were about to raise this question at the Peace Conference when they were specially asked by the British delegation to let them have the precedence. On March 26 a formal memorandum was filed by the British delegation. This document is forwarded with the letters just received and reviews the action by the various governments with reference to the Anti-Opium Convention concluded at The Hague in 1912 and recommends to the Peace Conference that the Treaty of Peace impose upon Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey the obligation to ratify the Opium Convention signed at The Hague and to enact the necessary legislation for enforcing it and further that the League of Nations be charged with the supervision of the working and with the enforcement of the provisions of that Convention.

Hawker Relates Story Of Rescue

(Continued from Page 1)

was densely thronged. Lieut. Hawker and Commander Grieve received a most remarkable ovation. They were seized by a body of Australian diggers, carried shoulder-high into Euston Road and crowned with laurel wreaths, an Australian custom conferring the highest popular honor. The huge crowds in Euston Road at first did not recognise the airmen in Australian hats but when they did, gave them a tremendous ovation. The airmen were placed in an open car and proceeded slowly along the arranged route to the Royal Aero Club.
It was intended to have a civic reception and the Mayor was present at the station and also a large number of distinguished military officers and civilians, but the Australians, declaring it was Australia's day, took the affair entirely into their own hands.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

To clear at
\$1.00 — only — \$1.00
for
10 — Packets — 10
5% Discount for Cash 5%

LOOK!
Mason Jars
Quart Size . . \$3.60 per doz.
Pint Size . . . \$3.20 „ „

AMERICAN "DREADNOUGHT"
TENNIS BALLS
\$8.50 PER DOZEN \$8.50
5% Discount for Cash 5%

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
NANKING ROAD

IN RAIN
Those big, sharp gear teeth can't slide over the wet slimy surface. They cut down through the film to the pavement underneath.
Miller
GEARED TO THE ROAD
TIRES
get a firm grip and hold on, preventing both skids and side slips.
The tire with the natural vegetable wax and oil retained in the cotton fabric.
Sole Agents
HUDFORD GARAGE

CARS New and Second-hand **CARS**
FOR SALE
All the well-known makes—4, 6, 8 and 12 Cylinders
ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES.
At prices to suit everybody.

TRIAL TRIPS

AUTO CASTLE 228 Avenue Joffre
(Opp. French Fire Station): Phone, C. 402

Draw the cork
and HAIG &
H A I G
S-C-O-T-S
WHISKY
will sing its
own praises.

The quantity
is limited—
The quality
is rare—
You cannot get
me everywhere

BECAUSE of the exquisite quality of my contents I am (and always must remain) a scarce article of commerce. Whisky cannot be made old except by keeping it.
My managers have, with mature deliberation, resolved to cater only for those who are willing to pay the price for the very best article. There is not enough of my quality to allow of my being popular except amongst the select circles of discriminating users of alcohol. Do not be surprised because I am not found everywhere. If I were I would not be the supremely fine article that I am. As I am a supremely fine article, you must be willing to pay the highest price for me, or else be satisfied with something less fine.
DOCTORS are calling for me.
JUDGES are calling for me.
MERCHANT PRINCES are calling for me.
Are You?
**Haig & Haig Five Stars
Scots Whisky**
Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting me.
Distributing Agent:
GANDE, PRICE & CO.
SHANGHAI

The
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS

Better because larger.
The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.
The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

Guaranteed
Manufactured in
England.

GRAFT CHARGES AIMED AT KIANGSI ASSEMBLY

Uproar Follows Effort Made By Members To Double Their Salaries

(China Press Correspondence)
Nanchang, Kiangsi, May 29.—The Kiangsi Provincial Assembly has fallen into a trap which was set by itself three months ago. When the lawmakers took office earlier in the year they originated a scheme with the connivance of the Civil Governor by which each member's salary was to be exactly doubled. It is reported that the reason for this move was that their positions had cost them so heavily they were forced to use desperate methods to retrieve lost fortunes.

Many of them had hoped to reimburse themselves through the sale of their votes to the Kiangsi members of Parliament at Peking. But the parliamentarians secured office by other methods. Disregarding the provisions of the Nanking Provisional Constitution, which states that all members of parliament should be chosen by the provincial assemblies, the candidates bought office from other sources than the local assembly.

Nanchang is in an uproar over the exposure of this new piece of graft. The Chamber of Commerce, Educational Association, Agriculture Association and Students' Union have sent vigorous protests to the Assembly stating that if their protests go unheeded desperate methods will be resorted to. Several organisations have even threatened to take a force of several thousand citizens to the doors of the Assembly chamber and demand an explanation of the salary increase.

In the meantime the Civil Governor has ordered the treasurer to pay salaries on the new basis. Whether action will be taken against the governor or not remains to be seen.

Protection Given To Foreign Firms

(Continued from Page 1)
ing deprived of this advertising medium is inestimable.

Society Issues Paper
The first issue of the National Salvation Weekly published under the auspices of the Merchant Young Men's Salvation and Propaganda Society has made its appearance. It is edited by Messrs. Wong Ting-tseu and Liu Zio-sien. The first issue reprinted Japan's 21 notorious demands and a black list of Japanese articles in popular use in China. The female branch of the society is also being formed, it is announced.

The local Chinese newspapers which heretofore have been registered with the local Japanese Consulate-General have withdrawn the registration.

For the extension of propaganda work, the Young Men's National Salvation Oratorical Society has been formed with 152 charter members.

Some Chinese residents in the Hongkong district have been summoned to appear in the Mixed Court at an early date for refusing the police order to remove flags and banners inscribed with characters agitating the boycott of Japanese goods. Several test cases will be made out against them and if the prosecution proves to be successful, several other agitators in the Settlement will be charged.

The seven Chinese students recently arrested in Tokio charged with participating in a Chinese patriotic demonstration were all convicted by the Tokio Chihō Saibanchō May 29, according to news received here yesterday. Hu Chun, a student of the Keio University, was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and Chao Yunchang to six months. Two others were given four months while the remaining three were given three months each.

The Court announced, after the rendering of the judgment, that only Hu and Chao would serve the prison terms as the execution of the sentences with reference to the other five would be stayed for three years. Hu and Chao, at once appealed from the decision.

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GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY

Best quality of strings

\$2.00

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

Mail Orders a Specialty

INDOOR SPORTS



Birthday Of King Is Quietly Observed

'A' Company Reviewed By Sir Everard Fraser At British Consulate

The British community quietly observed the 54th birthday of King George yesterday. Members of "A" Company, British, marched in review before Consul-General Sir Everard Fraser at the British Consulate Compound in the morning. The national anthem of Britain was sung at noon at the Shanghai Club and the Stock Exchange and a telegram of congratulation was sent to the King by the local branch of St. George's Society.

Allied flags were flown throughout the Settlement and many vessels in the river "dressed ship."

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

While Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the chief Northern peace delegate, has consented to resume his office when proper arrangements are made with the Southern delegation, the An Fu Club insists that Mr. Wang Yi-tang, the spokesman of the club, should replace him. The club is firm on the question of Parliament. The greatest concession it can make is to allow the old and new parliaments to enact the Constitution jointly and dissolve at the same time in favor of a third parliament to be convened in accordance with the new Constitution.

A second Allied note advising the importance of a unified China will be addressed to the Watchdog. It is learned from diplomatic sources. The note has already been drafted and the envoys are canvassing instructions from their respective governments.

The Joint Office of the General Staff and the Ministry of War has repeatedly exchanged telegrams with Tsuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan and Tsuchun Liu Hsien-shih of Kweichow with increasing signs of rapprochement.

The gentry and commercial bodies of Kiangsu have deluged the Ministry of the Interior with telegrams complaining of the passing of the bill sanctioning an increase of the salary of the Parliamentarians of the Provincial Assembly and requesting that the Civil Governor be instructed to reject it for promulgation as was done in Chekiang and Kiangsi.

General Lu Yung-ting will soon go to Canton, bringing with him 3,000 troops as a bodyguard, the vanguard of these troops has already passed Wuchow.

TSINGTAU JAPANESE AIM MOVE AT U.S., REPORTED

Legation At Peking, However, Denies Knowledge Of Closing Of American Mission Schools

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 30.—An official at the Japanese Legation states with regard to the report that the Japanese authorities have closed all American mission schools at Tsingtau that nothing is known at the Legation of any such action by the Tsingtau authorities. He is of the opinion that the report originated as a result of the closing of a Chinese middle school within the jurisdiction of the Japanese on May 26. The pupils at this school had issued circulars that were "undesirable," and the principal, one Wang, had been summoned before the Japanese courts at Tsingtau to explain the matter. The authorities at Tsingtau are now considering the question of permitting the school to reopen.

By Tad

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver reports states:

The inclination of prices generally is upward, the quotations for cash and delivery two months hence being identical while buyers for the latter are well in evidence. At the lower

level, about fifty-one pence, sellers are less inclined to operate, preferring to await favorable rates. The Shanghai exchange is 5/2 per tael. It is reported that small purchases have been made in America on China's account and there was a shipment of about 127,000 ounces made to Shanghai in the beginning of May.

The "different" Food!

Benger's Food differs from all others because it contains the means to partially digest the fresh new milk with which it is prepared. This means much, as the inability to digest milk is very common among children and adults. Therefore always use

BENGER'S Food.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Benger's Food Ltd., regret to announce a possible shortage in the supplies of Benger's Food arising from shipping difficulties and restrictions consequent upon the War.

If customers, therefore, experience a temporary difficulty in securing Benger's Food, will they please understand that this is the cause.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
Branch Offices: NEW YORK 20, Boston 21, Sydney 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Would you drink unfiltered water from a creek?

Then why contaminate your food and drink supply by storing them with ice taken from filthy creeks and ponds?

USE ONLY PURE MACHINE-MADE



Delivered free anywhere in the Settlements at 2½ cents (Mex.) per lb.

Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

Edward Ezra Building, 24 Nanking Road
Tel.: Cent. 662/63; after office hours, N. 663

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SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS

SHANGHAI TO VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	14 June
Empress of Japan	27 June
Empress of Russia	12 July
Monteagle	25 July
Empress of Asia	9 August

SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG

EMPRESS of JAPAN	JUNE 16
EMPRESS of RUSSIA - via Manila	JUNE 27

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Correspondents throughout the World

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to:
F. E. WEISS
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Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Cigarettes

Westminster
Tobacco Co., Ltd.
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Made Considerably Better Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

"Four of a Kind" that can't be beat!



Everybody likes "A Winner"

We hold "The Winning Hand" in Motor Cars

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Sales Manager

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom

at

The Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

PROTESTS ON PEACE BARRED IN COBLENZ

Americans Firm To Maintain
Quiet After Abandoned
May Day Parade

SAY GERMANS WILL SIGN

Speculation As To Treaty Terms
Is Largely On Possibility Of
Concessions At Paris

Coblenz, April 27.—Those in command of the American army of occupation are determined that nothing untoward shall happen in the German territory occupied by the Americans when the peace terms are announced. There will be no demonstrations of a public character allowed. The prohibition applies to a million Germans under control of the Third Army.

This policy was emphasized today when the leaders of the Social Democratic Party received a sharp refusal of their application for a permit to hold a big demonstration and parade on May 1, which is Labor Day. This application appeared innocent enough at first glance. The Americans had permitted a parade on Good Friday, so why not on May 1, the German delegation asked.

An American officer, looking over the notice for a permit, saw that it mentioned that after a mass meeting in the Schloss Platz there was to be a parade in which banners were to be flown. The officer ordered the Germans to produce at once copies of the inscriptions to be carried on these banners. There were fourteen of them.

One of the inscriptions said: "We want Wilson's fourteen points." Another read: "The Saar Basin must remain German."

Others referred to the demand for no indemnities, still another to self-determination. The whole of the fourteen, it was declared, comprised a neat bit of propaganda, a fitting lead to anti-Allied demonstration against acceptance of the peace terms.

The German delegation, instead of obtaining the desired permission, had to listen to a stern lecture on the conduct of the people in the occupied area, and the American officer concluded by telling them the best thing to do was to go home and sit still.

There is no lack of feeling among the Germans hereabout as to the peace terms, but it has to stay under the surface. Our censors permit the newspapers to carry on no discussions of the armistice of a nature to be construed as criticism of the Allies, and, of course, that takes all force out of what the editors wish to say.

Sentiment among the leading Germans in the Coblenz and Treves area seems to be about two to one that the German delegation will accept that terms laid down by the Allies. Germans who have studied the situation believe that their delegation will be able to obtain some favorable changes. If there were not a prospect of that, they argue, then why do the Allies keep the terms secret until after the conference with the German delegation?

Local newspapers give prominence to the crisis the Italians have precipitated at Paris. They publish President Wilson's note, and the Germans in discussing it do not fail to see in the President's stand against the Italian acquisition of Fiume a possible

League Of Nations Idea Old, Says Persian Official



Mirza Ahmad Sohrab

Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, former secretary of the Persian Legation at Washington, has officially laid claim, on behalf of Persia, to the honors of having originated the League of Nations idea. He says that his religious chief, Abdul Baha, undertook to form such a league more than sixty years ago. Of all the rulers written to by Baha only one answered and that was Queen Victoria. Mirza Ahmad Sohrab is in the United States to attend the eleventh annual Bahai Congress and indorse the league in its entirety.

argument against the French getting the Saar basin or the Poles getting Dantzig.

These German critics talk rather vehemently about what will happen if the Germans do not sign. They ask what Foch will do. They do not expect any further occupation of Germany, nor do they expect that food supplies will be cut off.

Some of them declare that America is supplying the Germans with food as a business proposition, and will not stop now after a market has been arranged for its products. The average German, however, having had a taste of American bacon and flour, is beginning to like our food and would be sorry to see the supply cut off.

Indications coming to the Third Army from the interior of Germany give little support to local speculations as to what the German peace delegation will do. Four commercial salesmen from the interior of Germany, when questioned yesterday, said that Germany would not sign, but they had no facts to back up their boast.

One report today says that envoys will sign, another that they will not. Most of the reports come direct from Berlin, where the German politicians who are prominent in the public view

declare their delegation will defy the Allies if the Saar Basin and Dantzig are taken away from Germany.

As a matter of fact, the Germans themselves, even those in authority, far from knowing whether they will sign peace terms, do not yet know in detail what these terms provide. If they did know precisely what these terms were, they would still have to learn if they can obtain concessions. Further than that they do not know what Foch will do if they refuse to sign.

They expect that Brockdorff-Rantzau will play his hand shrewdly for concessions, and they say when that stage is reached he is probably the man who will make the decision as to what course to follow.

As for the Germans here on the Rhine, they have made up their minds that they will have Allied soldiers in their fortresses for some time to come, despite the talk of Berlin politicians about ridding the occupied territory of Allied soldiers.

Another material factor in the situation is that they look forward to the return of the German prisoners of war in the near future, and a stand by the Allies for retention of these prisoners indefinitely, should the German delegation not sign, would have a strong effect on the sentiment of the German population.

Shooting

Customs Co., S.V.C.

The Customs Company held their midsummer rifle meeting at the Range on Monday from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and in spite of the rain which fell most of the time completed the four competitions of the program—with the following results:

1. Monthly Cups:

- "A" Class:
Sergt. Stormes 49-11=38
Q. M. S. Bartolini 44-7=37
Pte. Nash 42-7=35
"B" Class:
Capt. Hillard 46
Pte. Kennedy 35
Pte. Lorden 35
"C" Class:
2nd Lieut. Howell 39
Pte. McFarland 30
Pte. Wyatt 24
Winner of spoon: 1st leg on cup; future handicap 12. (2 cups previously won.)
Winner of spoon: 1st leg on cup; future handicap 4.
Winner of 50 spoon: (marksman) goes into "A" class.

2. The Aglen Cup:

- (No handicaps or allowances)
Sergt. Stormes 49
Sergt. Heron 47
Pte. Nash 41
Pte. Hynd 38
Winner for the sixth time.

3. The Midsummer Prize:

- Capt. Hillard 49+8=57
Sergt. Stormes 56
Pte. McFarland 43+10=53
Q. M. S. Bartolini 44+3=47

4. The Company Prizes:

- 2nd Lieut. Mills 51+8=59
1st Lieut. Oden 43+5=52
Sergt. Heron 47+4=51
Pte. Lorden 44+7=51
Captain Hillard presented the prizes and on behalf of the Company thanked the Musketry Committee for its arduous labors in connection with the secretarial work of the meeting which had proved so successful.

Shanghai Revolver Club

Members of the Revolver Club are reminded that the club's annual revolver championship competition will close June 15. The competition calls for 40 shots to be fired at 4 different ranges, on the Clubs standard target. 2 re-entries are allowed. The monthly competition for the Experts medal and bar will also be held during June, the conditions are 5 shots at 15 yards, left hand, 5 shots at 20 yards either hand, and 10 shots at 25 yards either hand. Time limit for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes. The Clubs standard target with 2 inch inner and 4 inch outer bulls-eye will be used.

Baseball This Afternoon

Shanghai will play the American School baseball team this afternoon at five o'clock and the practice game will give Captain Bradley an opportunity to use several recruits in his lineup.

Games are planned Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Either the Fomar or the Wilmington will be the week-end attraction.

This afternoon the locals will use three pitchers—Judge Hadley, Smith and Westaway. Hugh is to hurl for the schoolboys.

Public School League
The Blue Firsts beat the Green

Firsts in the Public School League yesterday by the score of 36 to 17. The Blues started out with a big lead and the Greens could not overtake them.

The score:

Blue Firsts 693362106 = 36

Green Firsts 108004040 = 17

Batteries:

Blues—Morton and Gelbart.

Greens—Caccia and Mahon.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 27.—Cricket: York-

shire beat Gloucestershire by an

innings and sixty-three runs.

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36 Dynamite Bombs, In Boxes, Mailed To Prominent Men Of U.S.; 16 Are Found In N. Y. Post Office

Clerk Finds 16 Of Internal
Machines In The New
York Post Office

ALL EXPERTLY MADE

Power To Kill Recipient In Box
Marked With New York
Store's Name

New York, May 1.—A sleepy parcel post clerk subverting early yesterday morning from a hard day's work at the General Post Office, found at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street toward his home in the Bronx came across a news story in a paper still damp from the press which shocked all notion of bed from his mind.

This clerk of quick wits, Charles Kaplan, read that in daylight, sixteen of the Thomas W. Hardwick, former United States Senator, had been badly burned and a servant mutilated by the explosion of a small, neat bomb which was labeled on the cover "Gimbel Brothers—Sample." And this news broke open in his mind a door which routine had automatically locked.

"Good God," said Charles Kaplan, "we got sixteen of those damned things down in the Post Office right now waiting for first class postage and addressed to members of the Cabinet, the Mayor, Morgan and a lot of other big men and they may be sent out any minute. You (he said to himself) have got to hustle!"

Hustling Clerk Finds 16 Bombs

And hustle he did, so swiftly and efficiently that before daylight, sixteen artfully and expertly fabricated dynamite-fuminate of mercury bombs addressed to three great capitalists and to Federal, State and city officials prominent for energetic hostility to the I. W. W. and American Bolshevism, and especially active in deporting undesirable aliens or in advocating restricted immigration, were removed from the mails and analyzed for what they were—evil contrivances powerful enough to blow a man's head off or tear his body to fragments.

Simultaneously it was discovered by the Federal authorities in Washington and in this city that thirty-six such bombs had been delivered or intercepted in various cities of the country—New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta and Seattle—with the possibility, at least, that a number of other internal machines of precisely similar contrivance are still nesting in the mails or are in transit to enemies of anarchy, all intended instruments of a nationwide Red plot, with its headquarters in New York, to horrify the country today, May Day.

The case that made the thirty-sixth that has come to light was reported from Gadsden, Ala., the home of Representative John L. Burnett, who was chairman of the Immigration Committee in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Receiving a package marked "Gimbel Brothers," Mr. Burnett unsuspectingly tried to open it. The lid stuck. His suspicions were aroused. He turned the package over to the police. It was placed by them at a safe distance and a bullet was fired at it, when it exploded with a loud report.

Radicals Planned "Big Surprise"

Exultant whispers hissing furtively in the retreats of the extreme radicals in this and other cities have hinted of a "big surprise" the country was to get today, a surprise more terrifying than was the great Haymarket bomb riot, and which would "teach the capitalists and the bourgeoisie to respect the proletariat." Such blatant boasts excited only

contempt or laughter, but they were based on desperate fact, as the disclosures proved which followed the attempted assassination of Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, the nearly successful attempt to murder Senator Harwick of Georgia, the delivery of a bomb to the desk of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in Chicago, the narrow escape of Representative Burnett at Gadsden, Ala., the harmless receipt of two other bombs at the offices of District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and Assistant District Attorney Edward Cunha of San Francisco, prosecutors of Thomas J. Mooney, and finally the discovery in the General Post Office here of sixteen similar bombs addressed to the following well known men:

A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, Washington; A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States; Washington; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington; John F. Hyland, Mayor, New York City; Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, New York City; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1720 First Street, Washington; Anthony J. Caminetti, Bureau of Immigration, Washington; William H. Lamar, Solicitor-General, Washington; Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, New York City; John D. Rockefeller, Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. P. Morgan, 231 Madison Avenue, New York City; William W. Wood, 21 Fairfield Street, Boston; T. Larry Eyre, Chester, Pa.; W. H. Finch, Department of Justice, New York City; William J. Schafer, Attorney-General, Harrisburg, Pa. and Gov. William C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.

With the exception of three or four very rich men Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Wood, who as president of the American Woolen Company is frequently in opposition to drastic demands by labor, and Mr. Eyre of Chester, Pa., the men to whom these bombs were addressed have been vigorous in prosecuting or denouncing a dangerous foreign born element in this country, in advocating the deportation of such enemies of the Republic or in some way standing up for Americanism against "Red Internationalism."

Bolshevik Terrorism Planned

The obvious intention of the plotters, now hidden somewhere in the heart of New York City, was to destroy these men and begin a Bolshevik terrorism founded on the tenets of Lenin and Trotsky. This is the reasoned conclusion of William E. Cochran, Chief Post Office Inspector, in charge of the investigation here, and of Police Inspector Joseph F. Ryan, head of the Bomb Squad, who is working with Chief Cochran. They said last night that the plot, so nearly successful, was the most dangerous, most artful scheme of violence in the history of the country.

While the Post Office officials here were examining the sixteen bombs taken from the first class mail at the General Post Office yesterday morning, and while the country was still ringing with the news of the attempts to assassinate former Senator Harwick of Georgia, an outrage swiftly following a similar attempt against the life of the doughty Mayor of Seattle, Ole Hanson, news came flashing into the city that a bomb exactly like those uncovered here and like that which exploded in the Hardwick home in Atlanta was delivered yesterday morning to the desk of Federal Judge Kenesaw Landis, arriving in the morning's mail with its New York postmark, a postmark that every bomb discovered anywhere in the country has borne. But the Judge who sent Big Red Haywood and 121 of his I. W. W. followers to jail was not in Chicago, happening to be at Rockford, Ill., and the clerk

who received it turned it over to the Chicago police.

San Francisco Bombs Held Up

In San Francisco, where two bombs were delivered at the office of the District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney that vigorously prosecuted Mooney, the accidents of circumstances again foiled the New York plotters, for neither Mr. Fickert nor Mr. Cunha was in his office and a policeman with common sense knew enough to take care of the parcels. Luck or Providence best them again when Burnett in Alabama turned his package over to the police.

In San Francisco also, it was said by the post office authorities here last night, fourteen bombs addressed from New York, to prominent men on the coast who have earned the enmity of anarchists have been intercepted—fourteen in addition to the one received by Mayor Hanson of Seattle. This brings the number of such bombs delivered or intercepted up to thirty-six—two at the office of the San Francisco District Attorney on Saturday, one to Mayor Hanson at Seattle, one to the Hardwick home in Atlanta on Tuesday, one to Judge Landis' office at Chicago yesterday, one to Representative Burnett at Gadsden, Ala., yesterday, sixteen intercepted here yesterday and fourteen discovered in the San Francisco post office.

All of these developments and discoveries point like so many fingers to a shrewdly designed plot by the New York Reds to get their infernal machines delivered widely over the country—at far distant points—so that they would go off about the same time, just preceding May Day—the day of their "big surprise." All of them, as has been said, were mailed right here in New York and, of course, were manufactured here by skillful mechanics between April 22 and April 26, and were sent out so timed in the mails as to get them to their destinations at about the same time.

It is the opinion of the post office authorities and of the police that the plotters hoped to horrify the whole country yesterday and today by a series of reports from West, middle West and East of the death or mutilation of prominent men—capitalists and officials—that have been traditionally or positively hostile to anarchy and its new fanatical manifestation, Bolshevism. It is plain to the authorities that it was a shrewd though sickeningly cowardly effort to terrify a nation, after the Russian example, by striking down big men—men opposed to dangerous immigration and who are trying to keep the Reds out of the country.

Take the list of men to whom bombs were addressed: Burleson, the Postmaster-General, has barred from the mails much anarchistic literature; Justice Holmes sustained the conviction of Eugene V. Debs; A. Mitchell Palmer, first as chief of the Alien Property Bureau and then as Attorney-General, has been energetic against a bad class of aliens; Mr. Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration; Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Frederic C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner here, have been active in deporting aliens and in advocating restricted immigration; Solicitor Lamar of the Post Office Department has enforced sections of the espionage act very hateful to the Reds; Mayor Hyland forbade the flying of the red flag in this city; Police Commissioner Enright has enforced the decree and sent policemen to keep tabs on suspected radicals.

So it goes all through the list, every man in it, with the exception of the capitalists, Morgan, Rockefeller and Wood, having employed the law of the land, in some direct way or another, to discourage I. W. W.-ism

and to protect the country against the spreading international poison. Nobody knew last night—could not possibly know—if the sixteen bombs located here, together with the fourteen reported to have been intercepted in San Francisco and the six delivered elsewhere, with no harm fortunately to any one except the Georgia representative all of the lethal machines put into the mails disguised as innocent parcels from the department store of Gimbel Brothers and designed for mailed by the American Soviets.

There may have been more sent out and the next few hours should bring the truth to light, but the possibility was a cause of immense worry last night to the post office heads and to the police. They feared that a few bombs correctly posted may have been sent out and may yet reach their destinations undetected by any such post office inspectors to every suspicious cover of the true wickedness of the parcels located in the mails here. The Burnett case indicates the possibility that other bombs got out in the mails.

Blanket Warning Sent Out

So last night a blanket warning went from the Post Office Department to every post office, big and little, in the country; to every postmaster and post office inspectors to every superintendent of mails and mail clerk on the railroad mail cars—to everybody anything to do with the handling of mail—to look out for parcels marked "Gimbel Bros." in small black printed letters, "Sample" in big red letters, and bearing an address typewritten upon a slip of white paper. Moreover, the Post Office Department appeals to every man, woman and child in the country to beware opening today any parcel of an unknown or suspicious nature, no matter how innocent looking or common place it may seem to be; for the authorities are now convinced of the deadly nature of the plot which appears to have broken down at the last minute through an act of Providence, with such a succession of fortuitous accidents as to make coincidence and repeated coincidence beyond credence.

"It renews one's faith in God," said Chief Cochran, who is not much given to tall talk, last night.

They say, and it is a very old copy-book story, that men, however astute and far planning, almost invariably make some stupid mistake seemingly miles below their cunning, committing some perfectly obvious blunder which leads to their detection and the felling of their schemes. This was precisely true in the case of the sixteen bombs located here.

There is no doubt that the makers and mailers of these wicked contrivances were clever and cunning mechanically, and in the general nature of their scheming—but they made one silly blunder. They didn't have sense enough to observe simple mailing regulations. They tried to mail first class matter as parcels post stuff. Automatically many of their bombs were held up and the story of how this came about is as follows:

Where Bombs Were Mailed

Last Saturday night, date of April 26, sixteen small, neat, parcels post packages were received either from a mail wagon or a small motor car at the parcel post division of the General Post Office across Eighth Avenue from the back door of the Pennsylvania Station. Evidently

they had been dropped at about 7 p.m. into a parcels post receptacle somewhere within the General Post Office district which comprises the territory between Twentieth Street and Thirty-sixth Street and between Sixth Avenue and the North River. Because collections are made hourly, they had not been sent from downtown, or certain marks would have told that little tale.

The clerk who happened to receive these parcels was Charles Kaplan, who had no more reason to suspect the real nature of sixteen packages falling under his hand than he would have had to suspect the nature of a thousand other more or less similar packages checked off by him daily. He scarcely more than noted in his subconscious mind that they were from "Gimbel Brothers," but what he did observe and properly object to was insufficient postage.

These packages were all sealed with small red, indented seals, such as can be bought in almost any stationary store, discs of red, turned paper about an inch in diameter. The seals (Continued on Page 8)

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36 Dynamite Bombs, In Boxes, Mailed To Prominent Men Of U.S.

(Continued from Page 7)

closed the ends of dirty-white wrapping paper—that is to say, wrapping paper of a dirty-white color—and while they were not very efficient seals, they served to convert the parcels into first class mail, since anything mailed under seal is first class matter and must be paid for at first class rates, three cents an ounce.

Kaplan weighed the packages and found that each came to six ounces which made the necessary postage come to eighteen cents. But none of the parcels bore more than six cents' worth of stamps. Some carried five cents' worth, a few only four cents' worth. Regulations automatically led him to send the sixteen deficiently postage packages to the letter division, on the main floor of the General Post Office. Reaching there the intercepted mail was more carefully scrutinized.

All Packages Looked Alike
Every one of the sixteen—like as peas or peanuts or so many matches—was exactly eight inches long, two inches wide and two inches thick. In general appearance they looked like the small sized packages of crackers got out by the biscuit company which has a great talent for advertising—just about that size and general appearance. Four faced, of course, all but three faces of every package bore some sort of mark or inscription. The outside covering of a sort of dull white, something like the color of poor quality newspaper print paper, carried on one of the faces, in small black letters, printed in characters about three-eighths of an inch high, this inscription:

Gimbel Brothers—Thirty-second Street, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

Turning the boxes over, the post-office clerk in the Letter Division noted on another face the word "Novelty" in black print, along with a very small woodcut picture of a gentleman in mountaineering dress carrying an Alpine stock, the whole enclosed in a square about an inch in diameter, and underneath, this label was posted a strip of white letter paper upon which the address had been typewritten. This side of the box carried the stamps also.

On the third face, printed in red ink, the letters an inch tall, was the one word "Sample"—a legend that caught the attention immediately and which might, to some minds, suggest attractive possibilities of receiving without cost something which might be pretty or useful; such things as stores give away now and then to advertise their business or to popularize certain wares. The fourth face of the package was blank.

Gimbel Brothers Notified

In the line of routine, the Post Office notified Gimbel Brothers by telephone on Monday morning that parcels mailed by them had been held up for insufficient postage. Nothing was heard from the store, Chief Cochran, said last night, either on Monday or on the following day, when the notification and request for additional postage were repeated.

Naturally the parcels remained in quod, the superintendent of the letter division assuming that somebody at Gimbel's had committed an oversight and that the matter, a trivial one to the store, no doubt would be attended to when the store got around to it. Certainly no one in the Post Office suspected they were nursing a flock of powerful bombs, just such machines as were endangering the lives of good citizens 3,000 miles away.

When young Kaplan started for his home at 765 East 133rd Street, The Bronx, a little after midnight on Tuesday he had not in mind a thought of the parcels he had sent along from the Parcels Post Division to the Letter Division because of their little red seals. It was about 12:30 when recollection got a jar.

He was reading the first edition of a morning newspaper, and prominently printed upon the first page was the telegraphed story of the explosion of the bomb in the home of ex-Senator Hardwick at Atlanta. What instantly caught the eye and whirled the tired brain of young Kaplan was the mention in the story that the exploding package had borne on its cover the inscription "Gimbel Brothers."

The significance of this fact flashed over him at once. He was instantly as sure could be that the sixteen packages he had seen marked

"Gimbel Brothers," of size and shape similar to the wrapped bomb received by the Hardwicks were designed for the death or injury of the men to whom they were addressed.

Suspicious Clerk Acts Quickly

Kaplan wasted no time. He knew that before it was necessary for him to report back for work at the General Post there was a possibility that the automatically intercepted parcels might be sent out—that some clerk at Gimbel's might attend to the necessary postage just as a matter of routine and assuming that things were all right.

So Kaplan hopped off the subway train at its first stop, hurried back down to the General Post Office and got the car of Henry Meyer, night superintendent of the letter division. Together they inspected very cautiously the suspected packages, convinced themselves that there could be no doubt of the truth and then called William E. Cochran, chief Post Office inspector, out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Cochran is used to such interruptions—the life of a Post Office inspector being fairly various—and he got to his office in the Main Post Office as quickly as a motor car could get him there. He seized upon the packages, read the story of the Hardwick case, noted the similarities and then as soon as was possible communicated with the bureau of combustibles of the Fire Department at its office on the eleventh floor of the Municipal Building.

They put Owen Eagan, bomb expert, on the job. Eagan has handled more bombs of all sorts, perhaps, than any body extant. He likes the work just as Curator Dittmars of the Bronx Zoo likes to handle dangerous serpents. He thinks he knows more about bombs than any man alive.

At all events Eagan got to the Post Office uptown pretty early yesterday morning and was received by Chief Cochran. A specimen of the sixteen parcels was submitted to him and Eagan made an attempt to open it, working from the end which was obviously not the end that the makers expected anybody would try to pry open. However, he had only a penknife for a tool and he decided that it would be foolhardy to monkey with the machine without proper appliances.

Work Six Hours Opening Bomb

Eagan left the Post Office at 11 a.m., and with Chief Inspector John Dixon of the bureau of combustibles, went to the headquarters of Fire Truck 4, in Thirty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. Within a few steps, oddly enough, of the Gimbel Brothers store. The pair worked six hours before they got the bomb opened and could study its contents so as to make an intelligible report to the Chief Post Office Inspector. At 5 p.m. Eagan made his report.

With the wrapping paper off there was revealed a cardboard box of the "telescope" variety such as is known the trade as a "Japanese candy box." This was eight inches long by two inches wide by two inches deep, green outside, white inside. Snugly fitting into this pasteboard box receptacle was a cylinder of wood—basewood, the officials decided—which resembled a hollow section of a curtain pole.

This wooden jacket for the bomb was seven and a quarter inches long, one and five-eighths of an inch in outside diameter and seven-eighths of an inch in inside diameter. One end of it—the business end, the end invitingly offered for opening—was a wooden cap screwed upon the wooden tube, and this cap seemed also to be held in place by two large headed brass screws, the ends of which were visible, one on each side of the cap.

Just inside this portion of the wooden tube, the capped end, was a small vial of thin glass, one of those little bottles that contain, frequently, samples of perfume—thin and fragile. It held perhaps an ounce of blackish liquid, an acid of a sort the officials had not had time to analyse, but which could be depended upon, no doubt, to let loose fulminate of mercury detonating caps.

Cunning Arrangement of Bomb

Consider the cunning of this arrangement. The bright screw heads invited twisting as a suggested means

of loosening and removing the wooden cap. But the screws were so placed that a very slight twisting of either would have caused it to fracture the thin sides of the glass bottle containing the acid.

The acid would have exploded the fulminate of mercury caps, which in turn would have exploded three small sticks of dynamite tightly fitted into the hollow. All of this machinery was fitted with beautiful snugness, not one cubic inch of space being wasted, and the exploding power was increased by the precision with which the hollow interior was crowded.

While it is unlikely that a bomb of such character could shake down a building, even a very small building, or cause much damage to solid structures of any sort, there is not a bit of doubt—as was demonstrated in the Hardwick case—that an explosion might instantly kill or terribly mutilate a human being. Owen Eagan, reporting to Chief Cochran, said:

"Whoever made these explosives was an expert. The whole makeup of the bomb indicates the competent chemist."

Cochran said: "It is the most devilish contrivance I have ever seen—and I have come across a good many samples of anarchistic devilry in my time."

Of course the investigation started at once upon the known premises. The first thing that the post office inspectors, led by the redoubtable Jacobs, did was to go to Gimbel Bros. for whatever information or clues might be obtainable. They exhibited samples of the cover paper to Isaac Gimbel and to officers of the store.

Denials At Gimbel Store

From the president of the concern down the Gimbel people were unanimous in saying that the wrapping paper was faked, that is to say, that it was a fraudulent imitation of paper used by the store. Mr. Gimbel stated that the store does not now and never has used any sort of wrapping paper resembling in the least the samples displayed to him yesterday. Neither he nor any body else could understand why the bomb makers chanced to hit upon the name of Gimbel in their effort to give their bombs an innocent, ordinary commercial aspect.

As regards the wooden tube, basewood or whatever it is, it is the sort commonly sold by stores as containers for glass bottles, protectors against jars and the chances of mailing or shipping. Such conveniences can be bought most anywhere.

At the start, therefore, there seemed little light in the way of helpful clues connected with the wrapping paper or the wooden tubes, but Chief Cochran and Inspector Faurot of the Police Department, himself at work with fifteen men on the solution of one of the greatest crime problems of recent years, hinted that there are clues which may turn out well. One of these is said to be a peculiarity of the typewriter used in addressing the parcels—an individuality of the machine employed which might make it possible to find the machine and eventually its users.

May Trace Purchase of Caps

There is, too, the possibility of tracing the purchase of the mercury fulminate caps which are by no means easy for just anybody to buy. Owen Eagan said last night that it is now necessary to have permission from the Fire Department or a Federal license to buy and use the stuff.

Probably the authorities have more in the way of clues and suggested clues

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than they are talking about, which would be only natural and proper. They realised at once that the chances are ten to one that the bombs were made by foreigners, persons not long in New York, otherwise there would not have been displayed the ignorance of simple postal regulations which led to the interception of the packages.

Also there is something about the very make up of the bombs which is alien, and bad alien, at that. They smell of it. Moreover, when the obvious intent of the plotters is considered—the intent to kill or injure men concerned notably in punishing offenders against the espionage act or in deporting aliens or in advocating stricter post-war immigration—a possible clue is suggested, though it might take in a good many persons and cover a wide range of country.

By last midnight every agency in the detection of crime that America knows was at work, beginning with the sleuths of the post office inspectors' office and the agents of the Department of Justice—one of whom, indeed, R. W. Finch, was aimed at by the bomb makers—and coming down to the police of the small cities. It is not too much to say that there has not been a criminal hunt so general and so determined in the memory of New Yorkers.

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten expressed the feeling of most people when he said last night:

"The thing is appalling. These wretches have aroused something which may forever end their agitation in America. They wanted a surprise—well they will get it."

Conferences were held last night in which Tom McCarthy, United States Marshal; District Attorney Swann; Police Commissioner Enright, United States District Attorney Caffey and agents of the Department of Justice took part at one time or another. There was talk of ordering a general roundup of suspected Reds in this city, men known to be of dangerous tendencies and of advertised hatred to authority. While nothing along that line was attempted last night, it may come to a general roundup before the investigation is over.

May Day meetings by the anarchists will be watched here and all over the

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country, though the greatest vigilance will be here, since the bombs were made here and mailed here, and no doubt the printing upon their wrapping paper was done by one of the little hand presses used for printing Bolshevik literature on the East Side.

Some Socialists hastened to characterize the plot as "dastardly." One of these, Jacob Panken, Municipal Court Justice, said:

"Whoever made and put these bombs in the mails has the depraved mind of an insane man. The Socialist party condemns all acts of violence, relying on reform through the ballot, and earnestly expresses its horror of such tactics as are now exposed."

One expression, often on the lips of men in authority, was heard very generally last night:

"I hope, at least, that this means the end of coddling Reds in this country."

The
**NATIONAL
PORTABLE
TYPEWRITER**
(Model No. 3)



Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6 1/2-in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models in fact, a great little machine. Two colour ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

**Complete with
Carrying Case
Mx. \$75**

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.
Phone, C4778.
Cable Add. "Mackbauck"

Wherever You Go— Go on Goodyear Tyres

Goodyear Tyres outwear, outdistance and outeconomize most others.

They have unusual inherent resiliency, strength and durability.

They are made to satisfy and protect users—not to be sold at a low competitive price.

Undoubtedly they are the most efficient tyres known for delivering long mileage at low ultimate cost, however, and that is what counts.

We recommend that you fit the famous All-Weather Tread "Goodyears" to your car and watch results.

**GASTON, WILLIAMS
& WIGMORE**
FAR EASTERN DIVISION INC.
Phone, Central 608

Also obtainable at our
sub-agent

Fei Lung Garage
Phone, Central 4133



GOOD YEAR

Insure Your Motor-Car



with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

THE PLAY THAT HAS RAN FOR TWO YEARS IN LONDON



The Famous Drury Lane Melodrama

"SPORTING LIFE"

IN SEVEN PARTS

A Tremendous Tale of Fast Horses, Flying Fists and Beautiful Women, Now Produced With All The World For Its Stage

IS TO BE EXHIBITED ON FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH
AT THE **OLYMPIC THEATRE**
SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE MUNICIPAL BAND

Prices: \$3.00; \$2.00; \$1.00; Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.



Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Variety Entertainment

for the Benefit of the
Institution for the Chinese Blind
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Saturday, June 7th, at 3 p.m.
Exhibition by the Pupils of the
Institution, kindly assisted by well-
known Local Talent.
A very interesting programme has
been arranged.
Tickets: \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

FOR SALE

A large stock of
TEXACO FLOOR OILS
Write to
Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Szechuen and Soochow Roads.
23868

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of issue until further notice
95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution
passed at the Annual Meeting of the
Ratepayers on April 2, 1919, the
Council hereby invites applications for
debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of
1919.
The debentures in this issue will
bear interest from the date of pur-
chase at the rate of 7 per cent per
annum payable on June 30 and Decem-
ber 31 in each year.
They will be issued at 95 per cent
until further notice and will be re-
deemed on December 31, 1922.
The scrip will be issued in denomi-
nations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls.
100 to suit the convenience of ap-
plicants.
Application forms can be obtained
from the Treasurer, Finance Depart-
ment, 143 Klango Road, to whom all
enquiries should be addressed.
By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for
VLADIVOSTOCK
On the 5th June
For Freight (Godown accom-
modation at Vladivostock guaran-
teed) and Passage, apply to
S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19A Canton Road,
Telephone, Central 1604.

FOR SALE

A curious Porcelain Vase, made
in the "Sung" Dynasty, nine inches
in height, five colours like Jade,
engraved with eighteen kinds of
Idols and a Dragon-Head. For
particulars and inspection, please
apply to The Yeh Da Heng, Dong
Woo Lee, Ningpo Road, Shanghai.
德大亨同和里

National Loan of the Third Year
of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above Loan are
hereby notified that redemption of
the Bonds drawn on 15th May
(second drawing) will begin on
30th June, 1919.
Payment in cash or its equivalent
will be made at the Bank of China
and the Bank of Communications or
any of the branches of the above
Banks and also at the Shanghai
Office of the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation.
Any Bond of which the following
are the two terminal numbers,
namely, 05, 12, 26, 32, 45, 48, 55,
64, 74, 89 and 94, is a drawn Bond.
F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 27th May, 1919.

R. MARTENS & CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation)

I have received telegraphic advice
from London that the above Com-
pany is now in voluntary liquidation
and that Mr. J. Stanley Holmes of
33 Paternoster Row, London, E. C.,
has been appointed Liquidator. In
accordance with instructions received
from the Liquidator the Shanghai
Branch of this Company will be
closed as from this date.

L. V. LANG,
Attorney for
R. Martens & Co., Ltd.,
(In Liquidation)
Shanghai, June 3rd, 1919.

NOTICE

I have established myself in busi-
ness as a General Merchant under
the style of L. V. Lang in Shanghai,
Vladivostok, Harbin and Irkutsk
with temporary offices in Shanghai
at No. 1 The Bund.
I have this day appointed Mr. M.
L. Justesen as my Attorney and
Manager in this port.

L. V. LANG.
Shanghai, June 3rd, 1919.

NOTICE

In reference to the letter from
the Tea Guild to the China Tea
Association and the various foreign
firms interested at Shanghai, notice
is hereby given, that according to the
methods practiced in the export busi-
ness, the uncertainty of quality and
price may be within the discretion of
a buyer and the accuracy of weigh-
ing may be under the control of the
seller; since the weight of export
tea has been indefinitely been deter-
mined by customers without being
based upon any recognised standard,
and, consequently the same quantity
of tea is often recorded differently
by two foreign firms. As conditions
are becoming worse as time goes on,
we, without any attempt to fix prices
beforehand, must determine some
method to guarantee correct weight.
As some foreign firms also experience
much confusion and dissatisfaction,
due to the fact that the weight in
catties does not always correspond to
those in pounds, we, after careful
consideration in arriving at a fair
and just plan, have decided to estab-
lish a branch office in Shanghai on
June 5, 1919, specially to attend to
this matter in the following manner:
Upon the arrival of tea in Shang-
hai, any two chests of each variety
are, under the discretion of this
office, taken and the net and gross
weights are carefully ascertained by
the most accurate and appropriate
scales as generally used among mer-
chants. The figures in pounds are
then filled in on a form which will
be given to the buyer. The buyer,
of course, may compare the accuracy
of the weights before the purchase
is concluded. In case of inaccuracy
an adjustment will at once be made,
but every endeavour will be made to
give absolutely correct weights.
(This plan, of course, refers only to
business done by merchants whose
standing has been recognised by the
trade and with tea which has passed
under our control.)

The Country and Shanghai
Tea Packers Association,
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Shanghai, 2nd June, 1919.

CODE BOOKS
JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code\$25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code... 25.00
Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961
Dr. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the
Imperial University
at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinement, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's
AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS
PURITY
GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

LUNCH just like you get in the
States, 11.30 and until 2.00 p.m.
(excepting Sunday).

At SULLIVANS,
Nanking Road.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE OF CHINA

The annual meeting of the members
of the American Chamber of Com-
merce of China will be held at 8 o'clock,
p.m., Thursday, June 5, 1919, at the
American Club, 32 Nanking Road,
Shanghai. The meeting will be pre-
ceded by a dinner, after which the
following and other business will be
transacted: Reports of President,
Treasurer and Committees; election of
Officers and Committee for coming
year. Following the business meeting
there will be a short program of indus-
trial moving pictures.

J. B. POWELL,
Secretary.

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and
medium-speed Motor-boats, also a
motor tow-boat.
For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage
Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

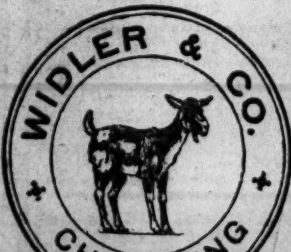
Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon
(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical
University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in venereal diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases:
Injections of all kind of vaccines,
serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood,
treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.
Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan,
America and Europe, so can
speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

BRISTLES



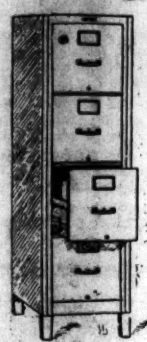
SKINS

Born 1915 - Still existing

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 16

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

We
Specialize
In



**FILING
CABINETS**
(Steel and Oak)
**FILING
SYSTEMS
AND
SUPPLIES**

Before buying elsewhere, phone
us or call at our show-room.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add: 23861
Central 4770 25 Nanking Road, Shanghai

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION
FOR CARGO, PARCELS AND SMALL CONSIGNMENTS

Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. Immediate-
ly Dispatched at lowest rates, suitable to all parties

Rates forwarded on application, or representative will call.

APPLY: The National Transport Co.,
203/205 Boundary Road, Shanghai. Tel. North 338
or at Town Office: 11A Nanking Road, c/o Harvey's Ad-
vertising Agency.
Telephone, Central 4208

Japanese
Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of
the undermentioned troubles may be
wonderfully and promptly cured:

Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members
from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.
Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the
afternoon.

Apply to:
KUAISHUNDO
No. 42, Chapoo Road

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily
and by appointment.
Special consideration to men
in uniform.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by a married couple,
big bedroom, preferably unfurnish-
ed, with bathroom attached, in
Western or Central district. Board
included. Apply to Box 289, THE
CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-organized, reliable young
firm is open to accept a few agencies,
or work any sound business proposi-
tion on a commission basis or joint
account. Please apply to Box 174,
THE CHINA PRESS.

LADY, urgently recalled to San
Francisco, unable to obtain passage,
offers her services for same as nurse
or companion. Apply to Miss
Pollard, c/o Mrs. A. E. Algar, 75
Avenue du Roi Albert.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14
and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-
floor and all second-floor, No. 16;
one half ground-floor and all
second-floor, No. 14. Will divide
to suit tenants' requirements. Ap-
ply premises or J. T. Hammond,
51 Szechuen Road.

LARGE, bright godown, second
floor, Central district. Immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 246,
THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front rooms and back rooms
to let. Very good table.
Apply to Mrs. Weinstein.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished
large and small rooms with board,
every convenience. Centrally
located. Terms moderate.

TO LET, with board, large com-
fortably furnished room in select
neighbourhood. All modern com-
forts provided, telephone, tennis
court, garage, stabling, hot and cold
water. Apply to Box 203, THE
CHINA PRESS.

DANCING

ADVERTISER, gentleman, gives
dancing lessons. Latest ball-room
dances. Particulars apply to Box
287, THE CHINA PRESS.

LOST

LOST: Lady's blue silk coat lost
from Carter Road, Avenue Road to
Sicawei Road. Finder please re-
turn, against remuneration if neces-
sary.

ORIENTAL PRESS,
Adv. Dep.
23870 J.5

FOUND

A GOLD wrist watch. The loser
must prove ownership and pay for
advertisement. Apply to Helia
Terrace.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
\$250 to Tls. 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.

TO LET, furnished house, Hong-
kew district; four rooms, bath,
garden, etc., entirely screened, \$65;
immediate occupation. Apply to
Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let in
French-town from 1st August to end
February or March; five rooms, two
bathrooms, attic, telephone, garden.
Tls. 70 per month. Apply to Box
281, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, from June 1st, modern
detached residence in fine locality,
five rooms, Garden. Tls. 100 per
month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi
Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detach-
ed eight-roomed residence, tennis
garage, stabling. Apply premises or
J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen
Road.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent
residence of four large and three
small rooms. Apply premises or J.
T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE teacher is willing to
give Mandarin lessons to foreigners.
Also understands little English and
French. Apply to Box 238, THE
CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
Must be experienced. American
preferred. Good salary and pros-
pects. Apply to Box 294, THE
CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, young American for
an American office. Excellent op-
portunity for the right party.
Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA
PRESS.

EXPORT MAN, foreign gentle-
man, of high calibre, with tho-
rough knowledge of and ex-
perience in China Raw Products,
wanted for executive position
in old-established house. Reply
in confidence to Box 278, THE
CHINA PRESS.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED:
Experienced steno-typist wanted by
American firm. Good salary and
prospects. Apply by letter to Box
261, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, capable foreign fore-
man, with complete experience in the
manufacture of high-class cigarettes.
Good salary for suitable applicant.
Reply to Box 258, THE CHINA
PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAPABLE American wishes posi-
tion as foreman or overseer. Wil-
ling and hard worker. No objection
to outport. Apply to Box 290,
THE CHINA PRESS.

A HUSTLING American, about to
leave for home, is open for a contract
to return towards the end of the
year. Would make a first-class
salesman or manager. Speaks Chin-
ese fluently. Address to Box 293,
THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED: Amer-
ican, 24 years of age, expert steno-
grapher and secretary, desires posi-
tion in Shanghai. Present salary
Gold \$175 and house. Address
Walter J. Harris, Pampanga Sugar
Mills, Central Del Carmen, Philip-
pine Islands.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, goats of pure Swiss
breed, in lot or separately. Apply to
Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

REVOLVER for sale, five cham-
bers, automatic, price moderate.
Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, or exchange, for motor
car. Antique Chinese Rug 11'x12
feet. Rice pattern ground with five
medallions. Apply to Box 284,
THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE or exchange, for motor
car, sailing yacht "Roosje," 9.10
tons, length 26 feet, width 12 feet.
Accessories complete. Any reason-
able offer to Box 285, THE
CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, wire screens complete,
suitable five-roomed house, includ-
ing porch, inside bedroom and bath-
room doors, and servants' quarters.
Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA
PRESS.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
 88 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Duncan Carmichael,
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
 G.C.S.I.,
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England,
 The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited,
 The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank Limited,
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited,
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Hlole, Puket,
 Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon,
 Batavia, Karachi, Saigon,
 Bombay, Kiang, Seremban,
 Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore,
 Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,
 Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya,
 Colombo, Manila, Taiping,
 Delhi, Medan, (F. M. S.),
 Hongkong, New York, Yokohama,
 Penang, Tientsin.

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
A. I. D. STEWART,
 Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000.00

Successors and Agencies:
 Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon,
 Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai,
 Canton, Singapore,
 Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin,
 Dondichery, Peking, Tourane,
 Haiphong, Papoua, Phnom-Penh,
 Hankou.

Bankers:
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN,
 Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 41 Kiangse Road.
 Telephone C. 1941.
 Telegraphic Address "Kwabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Head Office Peking.
 Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
 Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.
 Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
 Loans and Advances made on approved securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Foreign Agencies at Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Ningbo, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fushow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
P. C. KONG,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- = \$15,000,000
 Silver 21,000,000
Total \$36,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
 J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
 E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. Compton Esq.,
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,
 G. T. M. Edkins Esq.,
 C. S. Gubbay Esq.,
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
 W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Penang,
 Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon,
 Batavia, Kobe, Saigon,
 Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, S. Francisco,
 Calcutta, London, Shanghai,
 Canton, Lyons, Singapore,
 Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya,
 Fochow, Manilla, Tientsin,
 Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtao,
 Harbin, New York, Vladivostok,
 Hlole, Peking, Yokohama.

London Branches:
 London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 25,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Bankers:
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
 Bombay, Hanoi, Nicolayevsk,
 Chanchun, Hankow, O-Amur,
 (Kwan-Harbin), Peking,
 Chendze, Hongkong, Shanghai,
 Chifoo, Manchou, Vladivostok,
 Dairen, Newchwang, Yokohama.
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
 Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$91,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
 Peking and Kiangse Roads.
 Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
 General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
 Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:
 London, New York, San Francisco, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
 Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
 Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.
 Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
 Credit granted on approved securities.
 Savings Accounts—4% per annum.
 Every description of banking business transacted.
 Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
SHEN CHU HAU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
 Tientsin, Kaifong, Hankow,
 Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang,
 Antung, Anking, Changsha,
 Dalgay, Hangchow, Nanchang,
 Moukden, Ningpo, Kichiang,
 Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow,
 Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy,
 Kirin, Hsuechow, Canton,
 Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong,
 Chefoo, Wusueh, Swatow,
 Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael or Dollars according to arrangement.
SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.
 Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
 Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.
 Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
 For 3 months at 3% per annum.
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.
 On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. G. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
 Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director:
 SUN TAO SAN.

Deputy Managing Director:
 NIEH CHI-WIL.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:
 Tientsin, Chinkiang,
 Shanghai, Soochow,
 Peking, Wusueh,
 Hankow, Hangchow,
 Nanking, Shaoching,
 Yangchow, Canton,
 Pengpu, Hongkong,
 Changchun, Changteh,
 Antung, Kichiang,
 Tsinkiangpu.

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
 London: International Banking Corporation.
 New York: International Banking Corporation.
 San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
 Boston: American Express Company.
 Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
 Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
 Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
 And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
 3441 Ningpo Road.
 Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
 Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.
 Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. F. SUN, Manager.
S. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 65 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
 President & General Manager.
London Office:
 28 Bishopsgate, E. C.
 San Francisco Office:
 222 Montgomery Street.

For Eastern Branches:
 China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
 Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostok.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
 1a, Klukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H. \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H. \$ 400,000.00
Investment fund H. \$ 40,000.00

Head Office
 No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
 No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
 Canton, Bangkok, San Francisco, Batavia, Bombay, Colombo, New York, Manila, Samarang, London, Singapore, Calcutta, Honolulu, Rangoon, Yokohama, Sourabaya, Canada, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG,
 Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Keping Tael 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
 Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
 The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
 The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Batavia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Shimonoseki, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dalgay, Nanking, Sydney, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokyo, Hongkong, Osaka, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Peking, Tientsin, Kichiang, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
 one-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnan.

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
 In New York: City and Midland Bank Ltd.
 In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano.

Tael, Dollars, Gold Accounts
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.
G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
 London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hany, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Fort Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
 EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH, Manager.
 26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) \$600,000.00
Reserve Fund \$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 1918) \$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, tael or foreign currencies.
 Banking by Mail.
 Credit granted on approved securities.
 Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.
 Exchange of dollars, tael and foreign currencies.
 Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.
 SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.
K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:
 Guilders 70,000,000 (about £2,833,333)
Reserve Fund:
 Guilders 12,750,286 (about £1,068,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin, Medan, Singapore, Bandoeng, Padang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Palembang, Soerakarta, Djember, Pekalongan, Teluk-Tinggi, Djokjakarta, Penang, Teal, Hongkong, Pontianak, Telok-Beton, Kota-Radja, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Lariga, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar.

London Bankers:
 National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG,

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on June 3, 1919.

Butcher's Meat
 Beef per lb. 14-20
 Mutton " 16-20
 Pork " 25-30
 Veal " 25-30

Fish
 Bream per lb. 14-16
 Cod " 14-16
 Mandarin " 20-30
 Mackerel " 14-16
 Pomfret " 14-16
 Salmon " none
 Saiti " 25-30
 Sole " 14-16

Game, Poultry and Eggs
 Deer each none
 Duck per doz. 14-18
 Eggs per lb. 22-35
 Geese each 50-30
 Pigeons " 20-22
 Quail " 14-16
 Snipe " 14-16
 Teal per lb. 60-55
 Turkey " 60-55

Fruit
 Apricots per lb. 10-12
 Apples " none
 Bananas " 10-12
 Lemons each 6-7
 Limes per lb. none
 Mangoes per lb. 11-50
 Oranges per doz. 6-8
 Peaches " 10-12
 Pears " none
 Persimmons " 8-10
 Peaches " 8-10
 Plums " none
 Pineapples each none
 Strawberries per lb. 10-12
 Walnuts " 12-14

Vegetables
 Artichokes each 2-3
 Asparagus per doz. 20-30
 Broad Beans per lb. 2-3
 Beetroot per bunch 2-3
 Bamboo Shoots per lb. none
 Cabbage each 3-5
 Carrots per bunch 1-2
 Cauliflower each 10-15
 Celery per bunch 8-10
 Egg Plant per lb. none
 French Beans each 5-6
 Green Corn each none
 Leeks per bunch 2-3
 Mushrooms per lb. 2-3
 Onions per bunch 3-4
 Parsnips per lb. 5-6
 Peas per picul \$2.00-\$2.40
 Potatoes per picul 1-2
 Radishes per lb. 2-3
 Spinach per lb. 15-20
 Tomatoes per bunch 8-3
 Turnips " 8-3

Grain and Flour
 Flour American per 50 lbs. 14-25
 Flour Australian " 14-25
 Flour Shanghai " 14-25
 Rice per 200 lbs. \$6.80
 Milk
 Foreign dairies per bottle 30
 Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder
 Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.50
 Bran " \$2.20

Fuel
 House Coal per ton Tls. 19.00
 Stove Coal per ton Tls. 23.00
 Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00

Laundry
 Per 100 articles \$2.00-4.00
Z. KILNER,
 Chief Inspector.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
 Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Tael, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Franc.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 3, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 5/23 = Tls. 3.84
 @ exch. 7.43 = Mex. \$5.17
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 121 1/2 = Tls. 82.30
 @ 74.3 = Mex. \$110.77
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 74.05
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 263
 Copper Cash per tael 1830
 Native Interest Tls. .03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 63 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 29.86
 Ex. New York on London G. \$4.64

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/23
 London Demand 5/23
 India T.T. 31 1/2
 Paris T.T. 78 1/2
 Paris Demand 78 1/2
 New York T.T. 121
 New York Demand 121 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 63
 Japan T.T. 42 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 30 1/2
 Singapore T.T. 45

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/23
 London 4 m/s. C. 5/4
 London 4 m/s. D. 5/4
 London 6 m/s. C. 5/5
 London 6 m/s. D. 5/5
 Paris 4 m/s. 85 1/2
 New York 6 m/s. 122 1/2
 New York 4 m/s. 127 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules.
 Roules 2,700 = Tls. 100
 Roules 100 = Mex. \$5.00

Customs House Exchange Rates

For June
 Hk. Tls. 3.43 @ 5/23
 " 1 @ 78 1/2 Francs 8.73
 " 0.74 @ 121 1/2 Gold 1
 " 1 @ 42 1/2 Yen 2.61
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.37
 " 1 @ 1.80 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ Roules

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 3, 1919.
Business Done
 Japanese Bond: 5% Tls. 37.90 July
 Tls. 37.90 August
 Japan-China S. and W. Co.
 Tls. 26.00 June
 Tls. 26.20 July
 Tls. 26.70 August
 Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
 Tls. 22.10 June
 Tls. 22.30 July
 Tls. 22.40 August

Business Done

Local Yarn
 "Water Moon" 16's Tls. 176.10 July
 Tls. 176.50 August

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 3, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Langkats 19.00 C.N.I.
 Shanghai Lands 67.00
 Shanghai and H'kew Wharf 92.00
 92.50 June
 Shanghai Cotton 182.50 June
 188.00 Sept.
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) 31 1/5/19 260.00
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) 262.50 cash
 267.50; 269.00 June
 Yangtzepoo Cotton 12.25 June
 Oriental Cotton 89.00 June
 92.50 Sept.
 Zaingbes 3.75
Unofficial
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) 270.00 June
 280.00 Sept.
 Shanghai Cotton 181.00 June
 188.00 Sept.
 Shanghai and H'kew Wharf 91.00
 Shanghai Docks 132.00 June

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, May 27.—Today's rates were as follows:
 Consols, 2 1/4% for account 155
 French Rentes 3% for account Fcs. 62
 Cheques on London at Paris Fcs. 30.40
 Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York G. \$4.65
 Japanese 4% Bonds Y. 86
 Rupee Paper, 3 1/4% Loan 1854/55 Rs. 56
 Bar Silver 52 1/2 d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3 1/2%
 Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3 1/2 d.
 Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 3 1/2 d.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £105.00
 Shells (ord.) £9.50
 Indos (Pref.) 14 1/2
 Indos (Def.) £35.00

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, May 27.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 79.50
 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. 82.00
 Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 23.26
 Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask) 18.15
 Tinplates, L. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales 34 1/2 d.
 Antimony "Regulus" (sellers) 45.00
 Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) 11 d.
 Standard Tin (cash) 237.00
 Spelter (ord soft) f.o.b. 35.17
 Galvanised sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. 27.10
 Standard Tin (3 months) 231.00

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
 London, May 27.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:
 Tenders for transfers:
 Highest price 1s. 8d.
 Tenders at 1s. 8d.
 Receive 18%
 Deferred transfers:
 Highest price 1s. 7 1/2 d.
 Tenders at 1s. 7 1/2 d.
 Receive 48%
 Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 60,00,000.
 Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 100,00,000.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, May 27.—Today's prices and deliveries were as follows:
 Egyptian Cotton Fully Good Fair Sakellaris 28.59d.
 M. G. Fine Seinde and Bengal 15.05d.
 Good Middling American 1 1/2 inch staple spot 20.32d.
 Plantation Rubber, June 1s. 11d. buyers
 Deliveries, China Silk 199 bales
 Deliveries, Canton Silk 22 bales
 Deliveries, Japan Silk 269 bales

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless To Reuter)
 Paris, June 2.—(Via Koukaza).
 Paris exchange:
 War Loans:
 Paris-London cheques 29.30
 War Loans:
 3 percent 61.90
 4 percent 1917 70.97
 4 percent 1918 71.57
 5 percent 87.90

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Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.
 First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

CONGOLEUM
 RUGS
 SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

T. P. O'CONNOR WRITES ON BREAK OVER FIUME

Wilson's Declaration That He Stood By Former Principles, He Says

By T. P. O'Connor

Paris, May 4.—A diplomatist described to me the sensations all passed through during the days of the Italian crisis. On coming home late at night he saw in the Times President Wilson's manifesto. He could not take it all in at once and read it twice and then went to sleep. He woke up at three in the morning, read it a third time and then dozed again.
 For some hours pessimism reigned with speculations of appalling immediacy such as the renewal of the war and the triumph of a united Germany over the disunited Allies and the impossibility of France and England signing any treaty of peace, in view of their treaty with Italy pledging them to sign all together or not at all.
 At first it looked as if the President had intervened in the manner most inconvenient and least considerate, for his manifesto apparently was delivered as a surprise packet to the three premiers just at a moment when they were approaching an agreement. But this is an entire misapprehension of the whole incident. The Italian knew of President Wilson's intentions and perhaps even the terms of the manifesto before the manifesto was delivered to the public. The manifesto was not issued till the President was convinced he was knocking his head against a stone wall, then he had to act immediately or surrender all the principles for the maintenance of which he had given himself and his country all the trouble of his prolonged absence from Washington.

Little Sympathy For Italy

Opinion among Frenchmen was greatly divided, rather reserved with conspicuous large commissions due to the extreme nationalist organs stand by Italy is explicable; first, by their sympathy with Italy's hostility to Mr. Wilson's attitude toward extremist demands for territorial enlargements, and, secondly, a painful anxiety to keep Italy by the side of France if Germany should renew her attempt to destroy both. On the other hand, among British as well as in American circles, Italy had few friends because of her insistence on the hard terms by which her support had been purchased at a critical hour. These were her unwillingness to let go even of the Greek islands and her wanton addition of Fiume to exasperated gains under the secret London treaty. All of these things had produced a reaction against her.

The attitude of Italy, I think, must be largely attributed to the internal situation. That situation, I have good reason to believe, is very disquieting. The want of food, insufficient pay, pensions for soldiers, the infection of Bolshevism which has taken root more in

Italy than in any countries outside Russia and Hungary. Fists more widespread and severe than the papers publish, excitement of the nationalist sentiment, dreaded yet encouraged by the Italian Ministers—all reveal such extreme tension in Italy as would make it fatal for any ministry to climb down even a little bit on Italy's extreme demands.
 His instructive visit to Italy, his extraordinary flair for exploring political situations probably made Mr. Wilson understand that the only escape for the Italian politicians was to subject them to such pressure from the outside as would enable them to profess the inability to resist the irresistible forces against them.
 Clears Other Problems
 Though tied by the London treaty, I feel convinced President Wilson and Lloyd George secretly approve Mr. Wilson's attitude, especially in cases so much their own position in dealing with other outstanding questions.

The way, for instance, is cleared for such problems as Dantzic and Constantinople. The Poles have rightly insisted that without free action in Dantzic they would be subjected by the Germans, whose methods of encircling other nations in trade and whose attempts to suppress alien nationalities are too well known not to be realised and dreaded. On the other hand, the separation of East Prussia, which created Prussia, from the Prussian fatherland would undoubtedly involve the creation of a German Alsace-Lorraine, with another war of revenge and redemption for an oppressed race.

The solution may be found in the internationalisation of Dantzic with local autonomy, and at the same time such protection by Polish mastery of the situation in the city would save them from Germany's well known methods. Constantinople could be internationalised with American overlordship. I found another example of that appeal

half flattering, half embarrassing to America, in the earnest prayer addressed to me by an old Armenian friend, beseeching that America should be the Armenians' protector and especially should secure them against all intrigues to deprive them of Cilicia as part of their new state.

America As Guardian Angel

I have summed up before this universal attitude toward America as the guardian angel. It is the counterpart of our escape from all difficulties in London with the words, "Ask a policeman."

How does all this affect the general situation? President Wilson's manifesto was intended to be universal in application and to warn all countries alike that he and the American people both are sick of the game of scramble for new territory and new outlets for trade.

President Wilson has once more proclaimed that he came to Europe to help create a new world where there would be respect for all national rights and where national arrangements based on the people's will would give the world the chance of avoiding future wars. He finds that while lip service is given to this gospel, the old greedy spirit survives with the old diplomacy and the old recklessness as to whether the future will bring new wars.

Infinites of the President were not surprised at his coup. They tell me that while no man can wait so patiently and so long, or listen more courteously and silently, there comes a moment when his Scotch-Irish jaw sets over his clenched teeth and then there is no moving him. He reached this point last week and he will never recede from it. Coming appropriations in the special session of Congress beckon him homeward. Thus he has given full notice that unless the squabbling Powers make up their differences and accept this new orientation of a future world he will bid them goodby and return to his own country and own duties.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 8th June, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: \$5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

28880

Electric Cooking



THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out at Tls. 0.50 per month by the—

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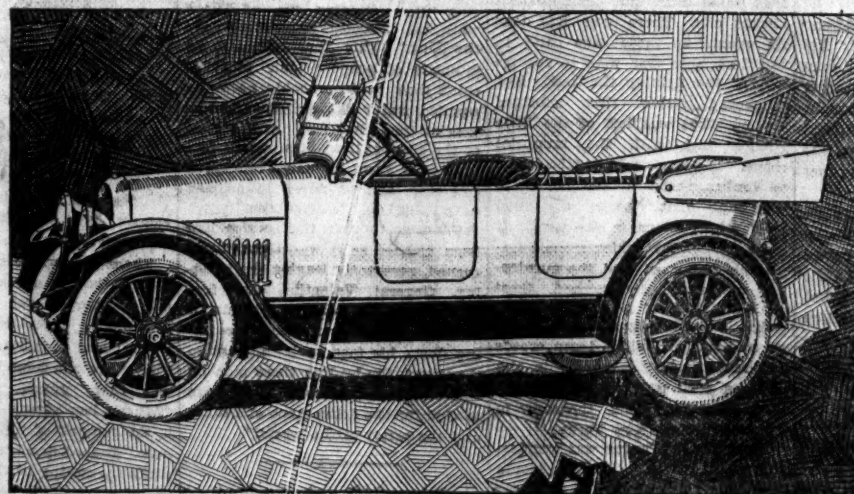
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Shanghai

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A reasonably-priced, high-quality, four-cylinder car; elegant yet sturdy, powerful, wonderfully easy riding, and with room for five passengers.

The upkeep is economical, and the petrol consumption is not only exceptionally low, but this new model is furnished with a carburetor designed for the cheaper grade of petrol known as "POWERIN," thus effecting a considerable saving to the owner.

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West 1213

Garage Telephones

West 1202

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WEATHER

Weather still misty and gloomy with
moderate northerly breezes.

DEATH

MURPHY: At the International Hos-
pital, Hankow, on the 2nd inst.,
Henry St. John Murphy, of the
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 4, 1919

Why Soldiers Change After War

THE psychological transformation
of the war veteran has always
been a puzzle. It has nearly always
been true that those who have most
cause to hate war and while at war
do hate it most bitterly become very
frequently the most inflammable
jingoos a few years later. Quite
likely it will be true in this war, too.
What the men thought who were go-
ing through the savagery of trench
life we know from innumerable re-
cords, from books, from war cor-
respondents' reports, from the very
letters of the men themselves written
in the rawness of outraged humanity.
They fought out of duty, out of
patriotism, out of perhaps even a
higher ideal, because they knew the
safety of their children and their
children's children demanded it, but
they knew the price of war, they had
no illusions about its romance. No
pacifist argument has been so moving
or so bitter as some of the soldiers'
letters that have been printed. Yet
they are forgetting already, and even
more than forgetting. It is apparent
even to themselves. For example,
there is the following short editorial
from the Stars and Stripes, the
American expeditionary force's paper
in France:

"Once upon a time—1917 to be
exact, for this is not a fable—an
American soldier in France cursed
his lot. He was out of luck. All the
things that you ever heard kicked
about in the Army seemed to fall on
him. Without a doubt, he was get-
ting a rare deal, to speak conser-
vatively of deals where some are very
raw. He saw action and suffered a
slight wound, to boot. He made it
plain that while he had been glad
to do his bit it was the last bit he
would ever do. War was hell and
any army was purgatory. Stop wars.
"Then his luck changed. He was
sent to Paris, where he got a soft
job. He happened to have money of his
own and he began enjoying life with
a capital L. He forgot all about
those seamy days. He began to talk
about the glory of war. Germany
ought to be licked again. This
League of Nations was all poppycock.
Exterminate the Germans, hurrah
for the flag—and pass the cham-
pagne.

"Not every one in the Army had
the tough row to hoe that the villain
of this piece did in chapter one.
Pretty near nobody had the snap he
had in chapter two. But a lot of men
that saw war and knew it for the
hell it is have short memories. How
many of them, safe over the draft
age and high up in an office window,
will lean out and wave the flag for
the next generation to go off to battle
and jeer down the people as weak-
minded idealists who talk of peace
by arbitration?

"The best thing to do with that
army krouch is to cash it in on some
constructive support of a permanent
peace machine."

The reason is not far to seek. The
change is not in the soldier. It is
his infection by noncombatant com-
panions. War shows its ugliest side

not on the battlefields but at home.
It is at home that glib patriotism,
profiteering, bragadoct, hatred and
the other meaner qualities exist. The
best and most trustworthy observers
agree that fighting men do not hate;
they do not kill in that spirit. It is
only noncombatants who hate. And
when war is over and victory won it
is not the soldiers who gloat.

Practically all the descriptions of the
scenes in the trenches last November
11 when 11 o'clock brought the cessa-
tion of firing agree that there was
little jubilation among the men under
arms; only solemnity, almost
religious solemnity. It was only
noncombatants who gloated.

It is to this atmosphere the soldier
returns—to hate and gloating and
the counting of the spoils. He hears
for the first time of the glory of war.
He is lionized and heroized. He finds
a role thrust upon him. It is only
human to accept it. It is pleasant
to agree with the celebratory inter-
pretation of what he alone has ex-
perienced. When his friends hurl
flowers at him and make speeches
eulogising him it takes more than
human courage to tell them that he
loathed it all. And with sufficient
repetition he comes to believe that
he did not loathe it, that it really was
a glorious time; for the human
memory is short, and adjustable; it
can be made to retain only what it is
pleasant to retain. And he attends
patriotic hate meetings, where he is
called on to substantiate non-
combatant feelings. And it would
take more than human courage not
to do so, especially when applause
is earned by doing so. And soon he
comes, too, to share those feelings.
And soon all is forgotten, all the
horror of seeing his friends slaught-
ered, all the soul-sickening at killing
human beings. It is the noncom-
batant who has converted him to the
noncombatant idea of war, not he the
noncombatant to what he knows to
be war. Soon he, too, is a lusty
believer in war, the lustier for having
partaken in it and for the kudos that
gives him. The canker of flattery
has eaten into his soul. That is a
malady no man withstands. It is all
quite natural, quite understandable,
quite human—and bitterly tragic in
its consequences.

When The Guns Stopped In Verdun

Everybody in Verdun knew the
hour when the armistice was to go
into effect and yet there seems to
have been a strange doubt in the
air, a feeling deeper than reason
that peace could not come to that
stricken city. There war had done
its worst. In those days early in
last November that were to see the
end of the fighting the battle had
quickened rather than subsided
around what was left of the little
French city with the immortal
name. If peace could, indeed, come
to Verdun, then, it seemed, there
was hope that "peace and good
will" might return to the world at
large. When that which seemed im-
possible happened, and the murder-
ing artillery really stopped, there
came a moment of deep and poignant
religious emotion to some hundreds
of soldiers, of half a dozen creeds
and races, who gathered in the
battered shell of Verdun Cathedral.
B. C. Edworthy tells the story in
Association Men (New York):

Every one in Verdun was wonder-
ing whether the Germans would
stop firing. The barrage was heavier,
than any artillery-fire Dr. Oscar E.
Maurer, of New Haven, Conn., had
ever heard since he has been in
France, and as a Red Triangle
worker he has heard some very
heavy duels, indeed. Men were
crouching here and there behind
buildings, as *actions* were numerous.
Several times Dr. Maurer was
asked, "Do you think that they really
will stop firing at eleven?"

General Valentine, a member of
an English class taught by Professor
Collier, of Brown University, came
up the hill with two officers. Dr.
Maurer saluted him courteously, and
it was graciously returned. Then
they speculated concerning the
armistice: Would the Germans cease
firing? The General would not guess;
he preferred to wait and see.

"Will you permit the cathedral
doors to be opened if they do cease
firing?" queried Dr. Maurer anxiously.
"I believe that the men will
wish to sing and pray."

The General readily agreed.
This was about a quarter to eleven
o'clock. Shells were falling every-
where, guns were roaring, two of
our heavy fourteen being very near.
The men kept coming, hiding around
the walls and in the least expected
places. Ten minutes of eleven, and
still the guns roared on, unmindful
of the fact that peace was imminent.

Five minutes of eleven, and even
the General and his aids were show-
ing signs of nervousness. Still more
doughboys came. Moroccans began
to show their dusky faces. Some of
our own negro troops tried to talk
with them. Here and there were
English soldiers, others wearing the
British uniform, and still more
doughboys.

Then, as suddenly as though God
himself had dropped a wet blanket over
the crackling flames of hell and at
one blow had extinguished them all,
the firing and the rumbling im-
mediately ceased. There was an in-
stant's pause, in which it seemed as
though the world had come to an end.
Then from the forty bells, high in
the still untouched towers of that old
cathedral at Verdun, which had
witnessed the most heroic sacrifice
of life and love save that on Calvary
alone, pealed forth as did the voices
over the Bethlehem hills those sil-
ver tones that once again were say-
ing, "Peace on earth."

The men were joyously and de-
liriously leaping about, yelling and
shouting and singing and kissing one
another. Slowly those heavy eath-
er doors opened and in rushed about
six hundred of the Allied soldiers. Dr.
Maurer quietly walked to the altar-
rail and knelt there, praying the
prayer of a sincere Christian. Cap-
tains, lieutenants and soldiers reach-
ed for the swinging ropes so as to
give the bells another pull. Dr.
Maurer's heart began to falter, for
he feared the opportunity for re-
ligious service was lost. But soon
they saw the lonely figure kneeling
there, and they, too, came forward
into the choir space. As he rose he
turned, and all was quiet. He said:
"Boys, I believe we all want to sing
and that we ought to sing the
Doxology." As though it had been
arranged, an English soldier with a
splendid tenor voice started that
wonderful psalm of praise, "Praise
God, from whom all blessings flow,"
and every one who knew the words
joined him in the singing.

At its close, Dr. Maurer lifted his
hands, intending to speak. Not
misinterpreting, but rather interpret-
ing more deeply, the meaning of the
man, Mohammedans, Catholics, Jews,
and Protestants, as well as the un-
believing brothers, bowed their heads
and fell on their knees in that ruin-
ed place. The roof was open to
heaven, because the German shells
had destroyed it; benches and win-
dows were protected against further
destruction. And there, in that
ruined place, six hundred soldiers
knelt, Mohammedans, bumping their
heads on the stones, Catholics
devoutly crossing themselves, and
Jews and Protestants with hands
clasped and faces shining, their eyes
lifted to heaven. The picture was one
that would all but break the Master's
heart.

Dr. Maurer led in that ever-
wonderful prayer, "Our Father who
art in heaven." At its close he
offered an impromptu prayer, and
then suggested that the Americans
sing "My Country 'tis of Thee,"
while the English sang "God Save
the King." (This they did with an
intensity of purpose and unity of
spirit that will probably never be
equaled under like circumstances as
long as time shall last.) At the close
of the singing the polius pushed for-
ward and sang as only Frenchmen
can sing, and as never Frenchmen
sang before the "Marseillaise."

Then, as though the service had
been finished as it was, they quietly
turned, reverently leaving the build-
ing. General Valentine came for-
ward, took Dr. Maurer's hands in
both of his, and with tears stream-
ing down his face said: "I want to
thank you for leading these men on
this occasion of grace to offer praise
to God for the deliverance of France
and the safety of the world."

Prison Reform In England

A movement is on foot in England
to make prison reform an important
feature in reconstruction. Interest
has been aroused in the subject by
the fact that, during the last ten years,
so many thinking men and women
have passed through British prisons
on account of offenses of a political
character, and that nearly all of them,
as the friend reports, have come out
with the conviction that a great deal
needs to be done in order to bring
something approaching a humane and
Christian spirit into the prison and
penal system. As there is little pros-
pect of a Government inquiry, the
Labor Research Department is taking
the matter up, and has appointed a
committee to investigate it. This De-
partment is an association of persons
whose object is to co-operate with the
labor, Socialist, and co-operative
movements "in promoting and carry-
ing out research into problems of im-
portance to labor." Among those who
are joining the committee of inquiry
are Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck,
Percy Alden, Laurence Houseman,
Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Bertrand
Russell, George Peel, G. Bernard Shaw,
and the Earl of Sandwich. Sir Sidney
Oliver is to be chairman of the com-
mittee and Stephen Hobhouse its
secretary.

Life In Modern Athens

One of the keenest journalists
that ever visited Athens wrote that
"All the Athenians and strangers who
were there spent their time in noth-
ing else but either to tell or to hear
some new thing." This journalist,
Dr. Luke by name, was himself a
Greek, and he recorded his impres-
sions in the seventeenth chapter of
the Book of Acts, where they may
still be read. Supplementing this
ancient comment is the remark
made a few weeks ago by a diplomat
in Athens. His view of the Greek
habit of much talking, which
amounts to the same view that was
held by Dr. Luke, was expressed as
follows:

The trouble with these Greeks is
their cafe habit. They spend too
much time sitting in the cafes talk-
ing, talking about all sorts of
rivalries, mostly political. That
breeds intrigue and schism. They
are talkers and not doers, and so
are never content with whatever
order may be existent.

Thus the first century and the
twentieth coincide in their judgment
of the Athenians, comments Dr.
William T. Ellis, writing from
Athens to the New York Herald, and
he continues:

An epidemic of taciturnity would
be the greatest of boons to this
volatile people. With every man
doing a task and nobody talking
about the other man's work, Greece
would quickly restore the glory of
the older days. Given a general
visitation of silent loyalty, with the
nation resolute and diligent behind
its chosen course and leaders, it
would quickly become the dominant
force in the Near East.

In many respects Athens has a
long lead upon all other cities in the
Levant. It is clean, spacious, well
built, and as European as Paris.
The wide sidewalks and general ap-
pearance of whiteness and clean-
liness impress a visitor most favor-
ably. There is wide-spread use of
marble, and many buildings indicate
the city's devotion to the famous
remains of classical architecture
which are found here. In the squares
and along the streets orange-trees
are heavily laden with fruit, and
beautiful pepper-trees impart a
touch of vivid green.

Athenians are well-dressed, smart-
looking people. There seems a
larger proportion of civilian men
than in Rome or Paris. Of soldiers
there are plenty, some dressed in
the quaint costumes of long ago. Fre-
quently one meets peasant men clad
in the skirts and short jackets, which
the pictures have made familiar.

So absorbing is the vast human
drama of the Near East now being
played here that one has no time
for the wonders of the Acropolis,
with its peerless Parthenon—now
surrounded by a hideous stone wall
—the Temple of Theseus, the old
theater, the Museum, Mars Hill, and
the other reminders of schoolbook
days. There is an American school
of archeology here, and in the Red
Cross unit are men like Colonel
Capps, of Princeton, who are dis-
tinguished for their interest in Greek
classics and archeology—"bugs on
ruins," the young naval officers
flippantly call them.

There is more to eat and wear in
Athens than in any other European
city I have visited since the war
broke out. Imagine the luxury of
white bread in unlimited quantities!
There are no food restrictions ex-
cept that prices are still high.
"Athens has plenty of everything,"
is the remark of foreigners resident
here. Indeed, grain and other food-
stuffs are rotting on the docks, owing
to price manipulation. In addition
to a full supply of staples, Athens
has her own specialties, such as
olives, honey, figs, oranges, fish, and
certain milk-products, as well as
tobacco.

What is universally known as
"Turkish tobacco" comes, in its best
quality, from Kavala, further east on
the Aegean, now a district of Greece.
It will interest American smokers to
know that the stores of tobacco in
Bulgaria and Greece were not dis-
turbed during the war. Two re-
presentatives of an American firm
were in Sofia throughout the war—
really interned, they indignantly de-
clare, by their own Consul.

Like Standard Oil and Singer Sew-
ing Machine representatives, these
outposts of the smokers' interests
are ubiquitous. When I entered the
principal hotel in Athens I found C.
C. Goodfellow, of New Rochelle,
very much at home. A little more
than a year before I had seen him
in Petrograd. Our two previous
meetings had been in a little village
called Bap, near the Euphrates
River, in Mesopotamia, and in Con-
stantinople, which naturally evoked
the hackneyed phrase, "The world
is a small place, after all."

Away off in that corner of the
world, notes Dr. Ellis, he found the
soldier who fired America's first shot
in the war—Major-General Burn-
ham, of Pennsylvania, recently de-
tailed to Athens to represent Amer-
ica on the Allied High Commission
that is disbursing the money lent

to Greece by the Allies. The writer
digresses from Athenian matters to
talk about this new candidate for
the honor of having fired the first
American gun after the American
declaration of war.

General Burnham came straight
from the fighting in the Argonne
here, and his heart is still with his
division back in France. The popu-
larity he has won in Athens seems to
interest him far less than the un-
popularity his division earned with
the Germans.

It was back in early 1915 that
General Burnham was in military
command in Porto Rico, when raiders
were loose in the Caribbean. A
German cargo steamship, which
had put in at San Juan, was pre-
paring to leave, apparently with sup-
plies for the raiders. Under in-
structions from Washington the
authorities ordered the vessel not to
leave port, and called upon the
military for assistance. The Ger-
mans disdained orders and warnings
and their ship started to steam out.
General Burnham had stationed
machine-guns on the beach and had
the old artillery in the fort, which
had been unused for years, made
ready for possible action.

A rain of machine-gun bullets in
front of the German ship failed to
stop her. Then a cannon-ball was
fired into the water a few yards ahead.
The next shot was ordered to take
the boat broadside, as the range
was pointblank. But the Germans
saw that the fort meant business, and
so put back and was dismantled.
That was the first shot fired by Amer-
ica in the war—and the incident
interests General Burnham more
than the battle of Salamis, which was
fought a few miles from here.

At present General Burnham is
watchdog over American money and
interests in connection with the
commission. The French have control
of the Greek army and the British
of the Greek navy and air force, but
America's stake is only financial,
and that temporarily. Fifty thou-
sand Greek troops have already been
sent to Russia by the French, in con-
nection with their own smaller force
which has entered Odessa. In the
harbor here are two war-ships
which Greece bought from America
—formerly the Idaho and the Mis-
sissippi—creating a furor in the
Near East in the early days of the
war.

Returning to the matter with
which he began, the gossiping habit
of the Greeks—which seems, by the
way, to have affected Dr. Ellis'
own journalistic style more or less
—he chattily continues:

So far as a superficial investiga-
tion reveals, Athens is more inter-
ested in the latest political and social
gossip than in the big problems of
the new era, thus vindicating the
historic criticism with which this
article began.

Of paramount interest seems the
question of King Alexander's mar-
riage. He is in love with a young
Greek woman of excellent family,
but the Government will not let him
marry her. The demand is for a
foreign queen. Reasons of state are
given for this. It is said the parents
of the young lady in question are
pro-German in sympathy; but this
is indignantly denied by Americans
who know the family. Also it is
declared that the marriage would
give one Greek family great in-
fluence in politics. Other observers
say that the real reason is that the
Athenian ladies refuse to accept as
their leader and liege sovereign one
whom they formerly outranked. Now,
while this discussion rages, an Eng-
lish-speaking Greek officer brings
me the latest tit-bit of gossip, which
is that the loyal King-lover has
transferred his interest and affections
to an American Red Cross girl.
From young American naval
officers who meet the King often and
have taught him American dances,
American humor, and American
good times, I learn that while the
King likes American girls he is still
true to his old love.

Of more real interest is the growth
of the republican sentiment here.
There is a "Royalist" party, favor-
ing the return of King Constantine,
but apparently it is actuated, like
parties the world around, more by
the zest for the spoils of office than
by any more abstract consideration.
Also it is anti-Venizelos, although
prudent caution in its opposition.
Venizelos, however, is as firmly in
control as anybody ever was in
Greece. This is now a one-man
country, and Venizelos is the man.
I wonder what the young King
thinks as he goes about and sees ten
portraits of his Prime Minister dis-
played to every one of himself. He
knows, too, that Venizelos openly
promised Parliament that if the
present King is not a success no other
would be put forward; a republic
would be the next experiment.

Behind and beneath all this ex-
ternal life and politics lies the grim
and gory Balkan problem, which is
working out in Greek villages slay-
ing and being slain, and in such vast
human misery as the western world
simply can not know.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Rats Become Immune To Plague

India has been suffering intermittently for more than twenty years from the bubonic plague, which has caused the death of some 10,000,000 persons. There are now signs that the periodic epidemics are becoming less virulent, and for a strange reason: Experimental investigation has shown that the newer generations of rats are developing comparative immunity from plague infection. It is thought that in time the rats in long-infected areas may become completely plague proof.

This eventual outcome has been predicted by Dr. C. J. Martin, F. R. S., director of the Lister Institute, who organized the researches which demonstrated that the infection is conveyed to man by rat fleas. Perhaps in some similar manner plague disappeared in the British Isles. British rats may gradually have become immune to plague infection. However, it must be remembered that plague remained persistently endemic through the centuries in certain quarters of the world, such as the highlands of Yunnan in China and of Asir in Western Arabia, and India has always been regarded as a reservoir.



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Eggs By The Pound?

Why does not the butcher sell chops at so much apiece, regardless of size? Because he is not quite bereft of his senses. How, then, about the grocer, who sells eggs in precisely the same illogical way? Eggs, as well as chops, are of various sizes and shapes; they should be sold at so much a pound just as meat is. Alberta M. Gondiss, who advocates this reform in *The Forecast* (New York, April), tells us that the normal egg averages about a pound and a half to the dozen; yet she has seen "baby eggs" a dozen of which weighed barely a pound. The discount, however, was solely in the weight, not in the price, since eggs are "sold by the dozen." This variation in the weight of eggs, she goes on to explain, depends partly on the age of the hen, also somewhat on the time of year and the feeding, and a good deal on the freshness or staleness of the egg—the staler egg being always lighter. The factor which most of all affects the size, however, is the breed of the fowl. We read:

"The big yellow cochin, the minocra, the wyandotte, and a few other breeds yield big, heavy eggs, often weighing six to the pound. The eggs of the common white leghorn, a prolific layer, run ten or twelve to the pound at adult age—the first eggs of the pullet being always smaller. On the commercial farms of some of our State universities the leghorns have been developed to produce larger eggs; but on the general farms throughout the country the leghorns lay smaller eggs than the usual 'general purpose' breeds, such as the Rhode Island reds or the Plymouth rocks—as these lay smaller eggs than the cochin or wyandottes."

"Eight eggs of ordinary size—the kind that would not be pronounced either large or small—should just balance a one-pound weight. This average, of two ounces to the egg, is the generally accepted standard, and the domestic science teachers, the dietitians, and other professionals along the line of food and nutrition, who are given to exactness in statement, will assert this to be the correct normal weight of a hen's egg. Yet eight high-priced eggs, presumably of good grade, frequently occupy the light end of the scale, failing to bring the indicator to the middle."

"The sale of eggs by weight on the wholesale basis has for long been customary; and in view of this it seems still more unfair that the retail buyers should be compelled to pay for them by the dozen. Some years ago there was a serious demand that eggs should be sold by weight, but since then one or two concessions have been made by the dealers, which up to the present have partially stilled the demand for the sale by weight."

"One of these concessions has been a more careful grading of the eggs, so that the weight per thirty dozen, which is from fifty-five to fifty-seven pounds, is fairly well standardised, and eggs under this weight fetch less money. But this is entirely in the interests of the wholesale dealer, for only in comparatively few detail markets are the smaller eggs sold at a proportionately less price. In only a few rare cases, and for specially choice and costly eggs, has the weight per dozen been standardised."

"Some hotel stewards reject all eggs that will pass through a ring of one and one-half inches diameter; but this is buying eggs by the shape rather than by the weight. . . . 'Fruits and vegetables are commonly sold by weight; it should not be harder to sell eggs on the same basis. It is much more important that what the Food Administration calls 'a fair price for eggs' should be based on a price by weight, since eggs are a more important and valuable food from the standpoint of nutrition. Yet, a few months ago complaint was made by a writer from one of our Western cities that in his town he saw 'eggs range from fourteen to twenty-six ounces a dozen, all at fifty cents.' . . . 'All the tendencies of modern trade are toward standardisation and uniform grading, and the sale of eggs as at present conducted is about as unstandardised as can be imagined. The customer has no protection, the dealer is practically helpless in the face of general custom (for alone he is helpless to change it), while there is at present no incentive whatever to the farmer to increase the size and weight of his eggs. When once the retail buyer makes definite, continued, and resolute protest, the matter will be sure to come up for discussion and rational solution among all of those who together can bring about concerted action looking to the selling of eggs by the pound.'"

The Chinese Coat Fashionable At Home

Paris is the home of Madame in Mode, and any dress news from there is not only interesting but inspirational as well. It provides food for thought which in due time may be reproduced in a more practical form. An ability to adapt ideas is one of the most useful assets not only of the successful dressmaker but of the well-dressed woman. And there is many an idea to be taken from our Paris correspondent's latest letter.

She writes: "A very attractive and useful tunic for afternoon or evening wear may be made in Chinese-coat form of metallic gauze, with a hem of handsome broche ribbon and at the extreme edge a narrow border of fur. Such a tunic may be worn over a plain black satin fourreau, or over a short skirt of lace or crepe de chine. The straight, clinging tunics may be drawn in at the waist by a plaited silk or metallic cord girdle; on the other hand, they can be allowed to hang straight from shoulder to hem; this is an affair for individual taste to decide. A really exquisite 'Paris model' tunic was made of shell-pink organdie muslin and bordered by a deep black stencil design, heightened here and there with fine silver threads. There was a girde, with tasselled ends, of silver cord, and the neck of the tunic was cut round and left absolutely untrimmed. This tunic was worn over a fourreau of black champagne."

"At a recent first night the most beautiful and admired dresses were mainly composed of sleeveless tunics of open-work silver, gold, or aluminum mesh over chiffon or charmoise. These tunics, bought at a good house, with their accompanying fringes and tassels cost a fantastic sum, but a clever designer, given the run of the big shops, and a workwoman who can net or mesh strands of metallic thread, ought to be able to achieve a creation at one-fifth of its shop cost."

Anecdotes Of The Famous

Mrs. Gertrude de S. Wentworth James, whose new novel, "A Primrose Prude," is being widely read just now, tells an amusing story about a rather old lady who was in the habit of buying two seats for herself when visiting the theater so as to make sure of having plenty of room without crowding anyone else—and thereby causing annoyance.

On one occasion, as usual (says Mrs. James), she handed her two tickets to the attendant who, after scrutinising them, inquired politely: "Who is going to occupy the other seat, madam?"

The lady drew herself up haughtily. "I am going to occupy them both myself," she replied.

"Oh, very well, madam," answered the attendant; "but the seats happen to be on different sides of the aisle."

Princess Elizabeth of Rumania established in Bucharest a club for working lads. One day it chanced she had to take one of the boys to task for fighting.

"You are very foolish to let your temper get the better of you," said the Princess reprovingly. "Your face is all disfigured; and just look at your clothes! You know how expensive clothing is in Bucharest at present; and now your poor mother will have to buy you a new suit."

"That's nothing, ma'am," exclaimed the young hopeful, "the other fellow's mother will have to buy a new boy!"

Colonel John Ward, whose recent

letters from Siberia have thrown much light on the real meaning of Bolshevism and its horrors, made a grimly witty remark some time back apropos of Dora Kaplin's attempt to kill Lenin.

"Dora Kaplin," said Colonel Ward, "did her best to emulate Charlotte Corday, but the fates were against her."

"Besides, she never had any real chance. Charlotte, you know, stabbed Marat in his bath, but to catch a Bolshevik in a bathtub is an utter impossibility."



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For coffee, tea or chocolate use undiluted, for ice cream, puddings and omelet use from one to two parts of cold water, for drinking and general use dilute with four or five parts of cold water, for infants dilute immediately before using and use seven to fourteen parts of water according to the age and strength of the child.

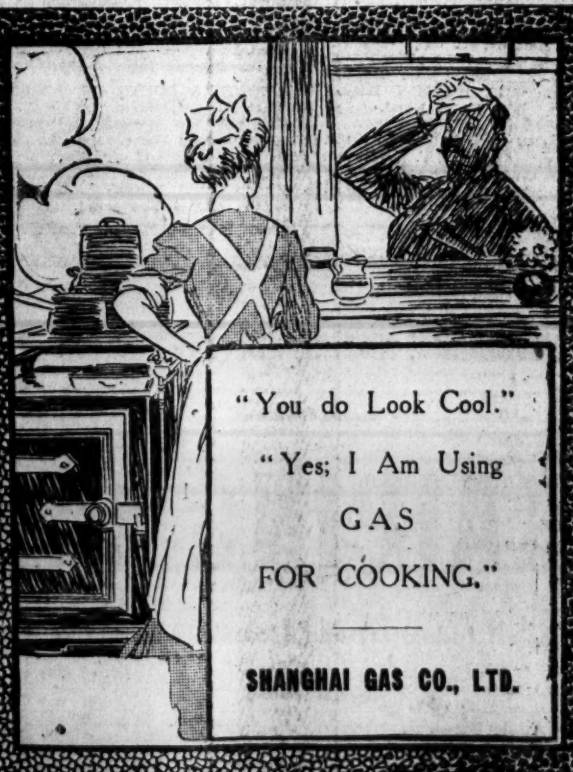
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 6	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
June 12	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 14	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br. H. D. & Co.
June 17	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	Western Knight	Br. R. D. & Co.
June 27	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 29	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
July 5	—	Vancouver	China	Br. C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Vancouver	Beaie Dollar	Am. R. D. Co.
July 15	—	San Francisco	Euador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 25	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Aug. 2	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 22	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 10	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Shinjo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 17	—	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 20	—	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 5	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr. M.M.C.
June 5	—	London	C. of Colombo	Fr. J.M. & Co.
June 5	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br. B. & S.
June 6	—	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 6	—	Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 12	—	London	Rheus	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 14	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
June 15	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 19	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
June 20	—	London	Glenamoy	Br. G.L.E. & A.
June 23	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 26	—	London	Talhyblus	Br. B. & S.
June	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr. M.M.C.
July 3	—	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
July 10	—	London	Idomeneus	Br. B. & S.
July 23	—	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 4	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 4	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
June 4	3.00	Hongkong & Canton	Kanau	Br. B. & S.
June 4	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangle	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 5	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	5.30	Ningpo	Shenking	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	5.30	Ningpo	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
June 5	5.30	Ningpo	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
June 5	5.30	Ningpo	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
June 5	5.30	Ningpo	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 5	5.30	Ningpo	Euador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 4	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	4.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'ien	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
June 5	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Br. R. D. & Co.
June 6	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.
June 7	7.00	Tsingtau	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
June 8	7.00	Newchwang	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
June 10	3.00	Chefoo, T'ien	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 10	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
June 10	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtung	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tackoo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br. B. & S.
June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwaits	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Chungking*, Captain J. Meathel, will leave on Wednesday, June 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer *Fengyang Maru*, Captain T. Takang, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, June 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. *Kiangtung*, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China

Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Ngankin*, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China

Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain "Pickard", will leave on Saturday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s

Steamer *Sungyang Maru*, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation

Co.'s Steamer *Hsin Peking*, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 4, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The

China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Kanau*, Captain R. Robertson, will leave on Wednesday, June 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The

Str. *Kwangle*, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The

China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Sunning*, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. *Kiangtung*,

Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The

China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Yingchow*, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, June 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. *Arabia*

Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Friday, June 14, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOO-

CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. *Keelung Maru*, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo Wharf on June 15, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. *Chicago*

Maru, Captain S. Yamaue, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo Wharf on June 24. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central: 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-

TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Shuntien*, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The

Str. *Toonan*, Captain C. Slepperd, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

VLADIVOSTOCK.—The S.S.

"Tungus" will leave Shanghai on the 5th June. For Freight (Godown accommodation) and Passage, apply to S. HEIMANN & COMPANY, 19A Canton Road, Telephone, Central 1604.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation

Co.'s Steamer *Kwangse*, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on Saturday, June 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENSIN direct.—The Kailan

Mining Administration S.S. *Kwangse*, Captain J. D. Milne, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo Wharf on June 17, at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TIENSIN and DAIREN.—The

Steamer *Kokoku Maru*, Captain M. Tsuzaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeppoo Wharf on June 17, at — on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C.

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The steamers *Wuchang* and *Chungking* are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Fengtien*, *Shundien* and *Shengking*—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. *Suiyang*, *Sunning*, *Shinkiang*, *Yingchow*, *Singao* and *Kailong*—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. *Hsin Peking*—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Venezuela June 21 S.S. Colombia July 26

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer *Indo*

Maru, Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on Friday, June 6. This steam full booked for cargo. THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The

Steamer *Andes Maru*, Captain H. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on Wednesday, June 18. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING

AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI,

Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu &

YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen

Kaisha's Steamer *Arabia Maru*, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on Sunday, July 20.

Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING

AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI,

Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu &

YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen

Kaisha's Steamer *Manila Maru*, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Thursday, July 24.

Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING

AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI,

Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu &

'Phone Co. Not To Install Automatic Equipment

The automatic telephone will not be tried out by the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company in their Western Central Districts, as had previously been favored by the directors, according to announcement at the annual general meeting of the company yesterday. The decision is taken after the board had sent their engineer to London to investigate and is based on the much greater cost of installation of automatic equipment and the extended delay which would be involved.

The annual meeting of the company was held at the offices in the Telephone Building and was presided over by Dr. N. Macleod, who was supported by Messrs. Cecil Holiday, E. C. Pearce, C. M. Bain and L. Bridon, directors; Mr. Gustaf L. Oberg, secretary and general manager, and shareholders representing altogether 2,221 shares. After Mr. C. W. Porter, assistant secretary, had read the notice, Dr. Macleod said:

"Everyone of us rejoices in having this last year witnessed the end of a war without historical parallel, be it in procedure, extent, aim, sacrifice or termination, far as effects till now are concerned."

"We all hope that the efforts of our representatives now engaged in formulating peace terms, will be shortly crowned with results compensating for Allied untold sacrifices, and, amongst these, a result as unparalleled compared with those attended by all previously recorded efforts made for the prevention of war as a means of settling international differences."

"This is a British company and such of our shareholders as are of that or Allied nationality will, I hope, on this our King's birthday, join me in wishing that His Majesty may continue to enjoy expressions of His subjects' affection, respect and admiration for many more birthdays."

"Extracts from the Engineer's report for 1918 show that the largest records of a day's messages passing over the company's lines during the year was 192,442, a little over 37,000,000 per annum. Out of these 11.7 percent were ineffective, owing to 'no reply.' Fine engaged, etc."

"The number of direct lines has gone from 6,707 in 1918 to 7,493 in 1919. The net increase of telephones referred to in the annual report is 51 less than in the preceding year. The Engineer points out that we have not made any new connections at the Central exchange since the middle of December last, when an advertisement was inserted in the local papers containing the following paragraph:

"Owing to the non-arrival of switchboard materials for the expansion of the Central Exchange, which were to have been delivered as far back as 1915, the traffic of the Central office has become so congested during the busy hours of the day that it is impossible for the staff to render a satisfactory service. The directors have, therefore, arranged that, until further notice, no new telephones be installed in connection with the Central switchboard."

"The number of messages per subscriber per day was 12.6 as against 12.3 the year before."

"The number of messages effected in the busiest hour per day was 10,560, being 1,316 more than in 1917."

"The percentage of troubles dealt with on telephones per day was 0.825."

"Since it was first proposed some years ago and again this year that automatic should take the place of manual telephone operation in our system, my own inclination has been, and I may say all my fellow directors have been similarly inclined, to favorably regard escape from manual troubles by way of the automatic system."

"After careful consideration of its merits specially with a view to adoption for our belated extensions, seeing that the change might turn out to be a grave and less successful experiment than anticipated, your directors thought it wise to obtain unprejudiced expert advice from Mr. Pearce of Messrs. Pearce, Carlew, Snell and Rider. Mr. Cole, our Engineer-in-Chief, was, therefore, sent to London to furnish Mr. Pearce with all possible information concerning local conditions of the situation, and also to make sure that the materials decided on for the extensions will be delivered with as little delay as possible."

"Mr. Pearce, before calling for automatic tenders, was inclined, as were the directors, to adopt the automatic system at first only at the West Exchange, from which, if the experiment proved sufficiently successful there, it would be ultimately extended to the other exchanges."

"Mr. Pearce had called for and received tenders for automatic and manual plants from various companies, having submitted them after he advised not to set up automatic plant either at the West or Central exchange."

"He considered that the advantages of automatic over manual operation to this company do not at present warrant the increased cost of installation and working, involving as that would do, an increased subscribers' rate if the company is to continue paying the dividends necessary to secure in the open market such capital as would be required to finance automatic installations."

"To give you an idea of the difference of cost of automatic as compared with that of manual plant, after he noted that it is not estimates but actual tenders that are to be quoted, the lowest cost was 274.91 dollars gold for not necessarily the best automatic installation of 3,200 subscribers' lines at the West Exchange alone. For manual equipment providing 7,000 lines both there and for central extension, the cost quoted was 131,334 dollars gold, i.e., 93,681 dollars less than was asked for automatic plant providing 10,000 lines at the same number of lines."

"With such certainty of considerably increased capital expenditure and little, if any, prospect of reduction of working expenses afforded by the most reliable estimates, which, at best, are still problematic; with 18 months quoted for delivery of the automatic plant as against only four in the case of the manual; and, with our extension needs so urgent, the directors had no alternative but to follow Mr. Pearce's advice, viz., to install manual plant at both exchanges."

"The figures quoted show what the automatic experiment now would be a somewhat costly one if made on the large scale."

"In justice to Mr. Cole, it has to be said, he suggested early last year that if the automatic system was to be tried by us, it should be at our West exchange on the scale of a few hundred lines. Mr. Pearce now advises us and under what conditions, to do this."

"Mr. Cole will be the better qualified to carry out the experiment after having seen various systems of automatic working."

"With the experience so gained, and when the British Government shall have decided which one it considers the best of the five automatic systems now undergoing test at a cost of £250,000, it will then be time for this company to think of replacing its manual by automatic plant."

"Delay in delivery by a British company in 1915 of material contracted for in connection with Central exchange extension has been caused, as you have been previously told, by war and after conditions, the contract having had to be recently cancelled. Such automatic propositions as were made to us locally last year, held out no definite prospect of relieving congestion within a reasonable time. As has been repeatedly said to our subscribers, Central exchange congestion has in consequence increased to such an extent as to cause complaints for which the operators there have received a larger share of blame than is their due."

"Even the best automatic system would not have overcome the difficulty of such congestion."

"Manual plant has been ordered to be ready for shipment 4 months from signing the contract early last month. When that material is set up, congestion relief will improve service at the Central and place it on a par with that of the West and North exchanges where there has been comparatively little cause for complaint."

"Something further has now to be said regarding subscribers' complaints. Whether these are or are not due to plant defects, faults of operation, or failure on the part of those concerned in their rectification, it is the desire of the directors and management that every complaint should be brought to their notice as soon as possible."

"Such rectification cannot be attained without certain definite assistance on the part of the subscribers themselves, who fail in the desired co-operation when they do not on any occasion complain promptly in conformity with the directions set out for them on the back of the subscribers' list cover. To better ventilate complaints and facilitate the carrying out of these directions in future, it is proposed to issue books of complaint slips, these slips to be filled in by subscribers and sent to the Secretary as soon as a subscriber considers that a complaint to '499' has not been satisfactorily attended to. By means of the data that will be so furnished, it is hoped that a fair and prompt inquiry into each complaint will be ensured, failing which, the matter should be brought by the subscriber to the notice of the board of directors without delay."

"I am not aware that any appeal of the kind made to the directors has yet been made and has not been quickly and satisfactorily dealt with."

"A moment's consideration will satisfy reasonable complainants that if they themselves were involved as defendants in such a matter, they would certainly prefer a complaint to be prompt and so formulated that an inquiry fair to all parties concerned."

Men Of Proletariat Sit On Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal



Supreme revolutionary council in Petrograd

A remarkable photograph recently received from Russia, showing the all-Russian Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal in session in Petrograd. All grades of the proletariat are represented on the bench. From left to right the grades are: A factory worker, a soldier, a peasant, Zhukov, president of the tribunal; an artisan, a soldier and a clerk.

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ed could be made as soon as possible after the occurrence of the incident complained about. The slip referred to is intended to help in this direction. If complaints are not made, it is not practically possible to get rid of their cause. Faults uncorrected not only irritate subscribers, but each occasion on which they are not promptly and adequately brought to the notice of the management, they tend to encourage repetition where an operator may be at fault, and when he is not so, the irritated calling of called subscriber does not usually assume that the fault may lie in the plant concerned in passing through 37,000,000 messages, as it did last year."

"Having said so much in amplification of the report, if you will turn with me to the accounts, you will see that the debit side of the working one exhibits a total increase of working expenses (cents being left out in quoting all figures) of Tls. 24,364."

"This increase is made up under the various headings as follows: Foreign pay, from increased staff and under agreements, Tls. 7,747. Native pay, from increase of staff in operating and test rooms, Tls. 12,357. Heating, lighting and general charges, Tls. 1,301."

"Advertising, stationery and subscribers' lists, Tls. 300."

"Rent account at the north exchange where the charge for a whole year appears for the first time, Tls. 1,832."

"A condition which applies also to taxes accounting for, Tls. 317, and also for fire insurance, Tls. 387."

"On the credit side of the same account receipts show an increase over 1917 of Tls. 52,850, increasing the balance to profit and loss account over that of 1917 by Tls. 28,485."

"Depreciation as set out in the latter account has increased by Tls. 19,490."

"Over that of 1917, the items contributing to this being the north exchange building and switchboard, underground construction and instruments. Your auditors approved."

"That the amount appropriated for directors' fees be increased to Tls. 5,000.—Proposed by Mr. Edney Page, seconded by Mr. C. E. Sparke. That the appropriation recommended by the board of directors be adopted.—Proposed by Mr. B. C. Pearce, seconded by Mr. C. M. Bain. The appropriation approved, with the directors' fees altered to Tls. 5,000 from Tls. 2,400 was as follows: Tls."

To shareholders, four Tals per share 79,188.00

To shareholders' bonus, one and half Tals per share 29,695.50

To directors' fees 5,000.00

To reserve account 30,000.00

To reserve against possible loss on investments 20,000.00

To debenture sinking fund 20,484.36

To bonus to staff 10 percent on salaries 9,353.01

To carry forward to next year's account 28,925.14

Tls. 250,060.00

That Mr. C. M. Bain be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Edney Page, seconded by Mr. Hasigawa.

That Mr. L. Eridou be confirmed as a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. C. E. Sparke, seconded by the chairman.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 750.

This concluded the business of the meeting. Mr. Page then rising to propose a vote of thanks to the board of directors for their able and conscientious efforts in the interest of the shareholders. Dr. Macleod responded by thanking Mr. Page and the shareholders for their commendation.

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Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Tenyo Maru May 10

Tasclusa May 22

Colombia May 24

Shinyo Maru May 26

Taiyo Maru May 27

Uncas May 29

Windber June 2

For Seattle

Suwa Maru May 9

For Tacoma

Grayson May 24

Africa Maru May 27

For Vancouver

Empress of Russia May 10

Melville Dollar May 22

Methven May 26

For New York Via Panama

Celtic Prince May 24

For London, etc.

Peleus May 3

Glengyle May 4

Carmarthenshire May 10

Shidzuoka Maru May 12

Lycan May 20

Neuralla May 24

Raga Maru May 26

Monitor May 27

Amur Maru May 29

Tokushima Maru May 30

For Liverpool

Falking May 11

For Marseilles